

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



VOLUME XX

NUMBER 7

JULY, 1931

Reducing Expenses

++

Freight Rates

++

Forest Grazing Fees

++

Stockyard Charges

++

Commission Charges

++

Railroad Feed Station Charges

++

Interest Rates

++

Taxes

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
and
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION
Bosque, New Mexico

IDAHO LAMBS

===== AT =====

DENVER

Increased from 44,230 in
June last year to 80,812
this year, an increase of ++
36,582 head or over 82%

Receipts of Idaho lambs at Denver
for the first six months of this year
totaled 97,952 head, an increase
of over 100 per cent compared to
the 44,342 received during the
same period in 1930. + + +

There is a reason for these in-
creases.+++Idaho shippers have
found it profitable to sell their
lambs at Denver, Colorado.



Winnings of Mount Haggin Hampshires--1930

	CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL	AMERICAN ROYAL	PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL
YEARLING RAM	1st, 2nd, 4th	1st, 2nd, 3rd	1st, 2nd
RAM LAMB	1st, 3rd, 4th	1st, 2nd, 3rd	1st, 2nd
PEN OF THREE RAM LAMBS.....	1st, 3rd	1st, 2nd	1st, 2nd
YEARLING EWE	1st, 2nd	1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th	2nd, 3rd
EWE LAMB	1st, 2nd, 3rd	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th	1st, 2nd
PEN OF THREE EWE LAMBS.....	1st	1st, 2nd	1st, 2nd
FLOCK	1st, 3rd	1st, 2nd	1st, 2nd
GET-OF-SIRE	1st, 2nd	1st, 2nd	1st, 3rd
	Champ. Ram	Champ. Ram	Champ. Ram
	Reserve	Reserve	Reserve
	Champ. Ram	Champ. Ram	Champ. Ram
	Champ. Ewe	Champ. Ewe	
	Reserve	Reserve	Reserve
	Champ. Ewe	Champ. Ewe	Champ. Ewe

Stud Rams and Range Rams bred as these winning sheep are bred singly or in carloads.

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TOM DRUMMOND, Shepherd



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For the 1931 trade we have some very promising yearling rams sired by him.

ALSO 1500 GOOD RANGE
YEARLING RAMS

GILBREATH BROS.
MONTE VISTA, COLORADO

MT. PLEASANT RAMBOUILLET FARM



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Many Times Grand Champion

"Blood Lines Tell"

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Our 1931 Rams are the best we have ever had. Registered Rams and Ewes for sale at all times, single or car load lots.

Stud Rams our Specialty.

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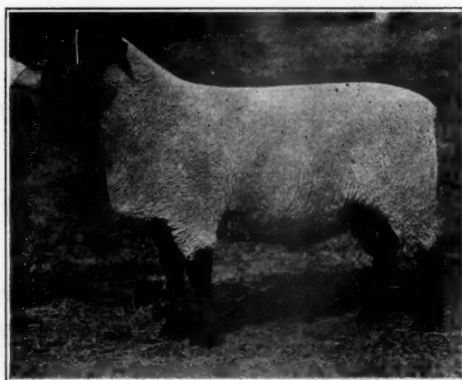
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If you raise Fat Lambs you want the BEST. To get the Best you must use the SUFFOLK. You will then have the early maturing, full of lean meat top grade carcasses which swell your bank roll, and remember "Money Talks."



In 1930 the BEST Cross-breds in all the leading fat stock shows in Great Britain were SUFFOLK Crosses.

The Suffolk is active, hardy, prolific and matures early. The ewes are good mothers and the average lamb fall is 150 per cent.

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The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
and the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

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CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

Special Articles:

Moratoriums	6
Wool Customs Affairs	6
Reducing Expenses	8
Oregon "Eat More Lamb" Project Started in Earnest	9
Production and Slaughter	10
Summer Convention Announcement	11
The Meat Parade	12
The Meat Board in Annual Session	13
Eat Less Meat	14
Do You Know the Carcass Yield of Your Lambs?	15
The Determination of Wool Shrinkage by Scouring Small Samples	16
Four Years' Results of Crossbreeding Studies in The Production of California Spring Lambs	19
Attitude Toward Feeder Lambs	21
Lamb Yields of Twenty-one Range Flocks	33
Arizona Affairs	46
The Oregon Rains	47

Regular Departments:

Editorial Comment on Sheep Affairs	5
Around the Range Country	17
Wool Markets, Reported and Discussed by the National Wool Marketing Corporation	23-29
The Summer Wool Situation	23
Prices, Selling and Corporation Affairs	24
The Cooperative as a Topmaker	26
Large Volume to Cooperative	26
Corporation Sales for June	27
Wool Tops in the Cooperative Program	28
The Boston Wool Market	29
Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand	31
The Lamb Markets in June	34

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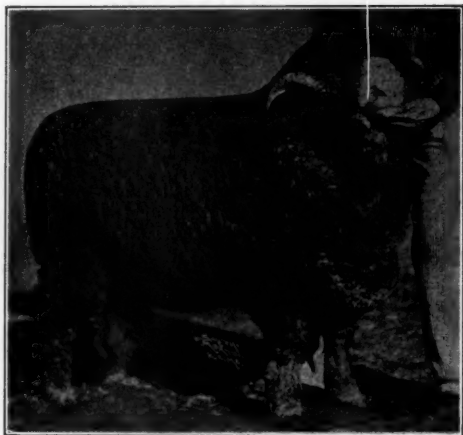
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Corriedale
Sheep



Our Champion "C" type Rambouillet Ram, 1931, at Wyoming and Colorado State Fairs, Ak-Sar-Ben Stock Show, Kansas National Stock Show and the American Royal. Also Champion at Denver Stock Show, 1931.

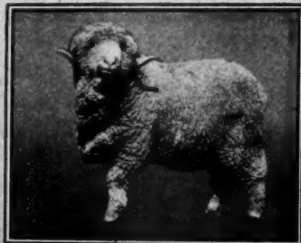
Our Champion Corriedale Ram undefeated at the 1930 shows—Wyoming and Colorado State Fairs, Ak-Sar-Ben, Kansas National, American Royal and Chicago International.

STOCK OF EITHER BREED SOLD SINGLY OR IN CAR LOTS

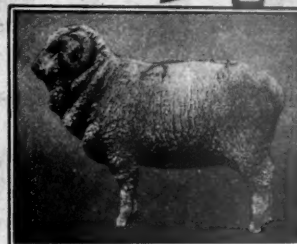
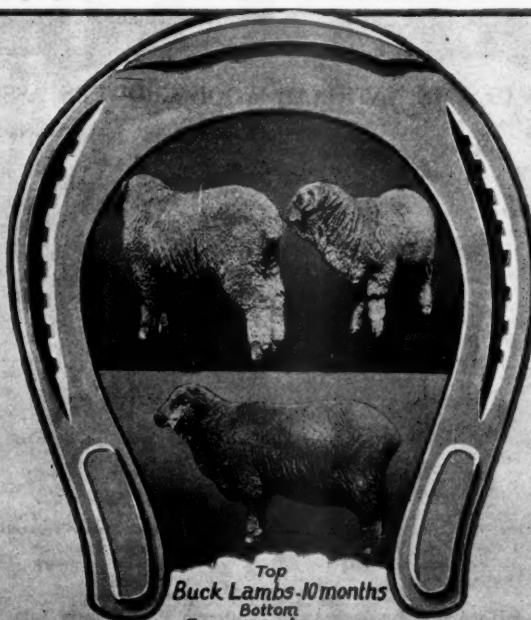
L. U. Rams have been an established breed for over 25 years and are guaranteed to breed a uniform standard of quality mutton and long staple fine wool and most suitable for range purposes. "NO CAMOUFLAGE PRACTICED."



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"L.U. Yearling"



"L.U. Three year old"

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EDITORIAL COMMENT ON SHEEP AFFAIRS

The month of June did not bring the "turning of the corner" for business that is so ardently hoped for. That turning is of course nearer but its particular distance is not yet determined.

Hoover Moratorium

In our own ranks a drastic but temporary slash in lamb prices, combined with moisture scarcity in many places to still more severely test the stamina of the sheepman and the soundness of the industry. Early July finds lamb prices acting better and fuller information shows that reports of range feed shortage have been greatly overdrawn.

The event of the month, and of this whole period of economic reorganization, was President Hoover's proposal of a year's moratorium in all international war debts. It is now clear that this situation has its chief cause in financial and economic relationships of nations—particularly of those that were drawn into the Great War.

The President's move had been long considered and carefully studied and planned by the world's finest statesmen. It has not yet accomplished all that was hoped for at first. The trouble is too deep and of too long standing to permit immediate recovery. But it is certain that the real seat of the trouble has been located and that the right treatment is being used.

On this page in last month's issue the editor spoke optimistically of the strength of demand for lamb, then evidenced by Chicago quotations of \$10.50. We also hoped that the usual decline from early summer to later prices might be avoided or reversed this year. But how perverse are the times!

The \$3.00 Drop

By the time the issue was in the mails markets were declining and never hesitated until reaching \$7.50. A drop of \$3 occurred from June and September last year. There were grounds for hoping such might not happen this year, but even the hopes were shattered. We must still maintain that a very strong and greatly increased outlet for lamb has been created and will be a wonderful thing for raisers as soon as some degree of sensible stability has returned in general business.

Instead of smaller market receipts in June than in May, as happened in 1930, the packers this year increased their month's lamb slaughter by 4 per cent, or 71,000 head. Government and market experts had failed to foresee the unprecedented supply from Texas

that more than filled the expected gap between fed lambs and early range shipments. Large numbers of Texas feeder lambs held back last fall because owners would not accept prices prevailing then, came into a wealth of pasturage produced by liberal rains and were moved out to the extent of almost a million head. Then the unprecedented hot spell of ten days over the entire central and eastern area demoralized the meat business and a new bottom of prices was reached. Surely it now is safe to say that any change must be for the better.

There has been little freezing or storage of lambs. The large supplies have been used—at a price. Whatever may be the extent of shipments to go forward in coming months, they will go freely and uniform rates of delivery with no market congestion in September and October may be expected.

The wool market gives encouragement. The list of June sales of the National Wool Marketing Corporation shows a good volume of business, and early July sales show slight but very significant price advances. When these shall have gone far enough to advance pelt credits, the meat will not have to offset such a large part of packers' original lamb costs.

Some Wool Improvement

Out of last year's difficult experience, the growers' corporation has developed new accounting and warehousing methods and will give more prompt and complete reports to members.

The facts printed in the Corporation's section of the Wool Grower are of unusual interest to either members or nonmembers of this most practical and businesslike cooperative enterprise. There can be no doubt that the National Wool Marketing Corporation constitutes by far the greatest and most useful action ever taken by or for the sheep industry of this country.

In a sense its development has been rapid. Such was necessary. The officers have met the requirements in a courageous, constructive and conservative way. The future of the Corporation depends, not principally upon the officials, but upon the individual members. They must criticize fully and frankly when necessary. Such friendly criticism can only work for good when it is made by those fully informed as to the Corporation's affairs and who clearly realize that the object is not the building of an organization but—service.

Moratoriums

THESE are the days of moratoriums. It is right that they should be granted where circumstances indicate that they are deserved. President Hoover and his advisors thought out and acted on the recent moratorium in a masterly and statesmanlike manner.

However, many of those in close touch with, and having full knowledge of the circumstances weighing down upon the agricultural producing interests of the country and the small country banks so intimately connected with them, are wondering if there may not be an interesting field for moratoriums which as yet has not been explored and fitted into the scheme.

I have just been over a region of agricultural and livestock activity in the northwestern part of the United States. I have interviewed bankers, prominent farmers, and livestock men, prominent and humble, well-to-do and broke. In nine cases out of ten disaster seems to be near and crowding this great citizenship to the wall. In nine cases out of ten this condition has been brought about by circumstances over which the victims have had no control and has not been deserved.

While it is true that only the slow trend of events can bring a cure, yet in many cases a reasonable alleviation can be had. Why cannot the powers that be declare a moratorium for a year on payments to the Joint Stock Land Banks, the Federal Farm Loan Board, reclamation projects, and similar agencies. Such action would save many a citizen and institution from impending insolvency.

Forced liquidation of debts under present conditions and prices can be of benefit to no one. The whole business situation seems to be suffering from something in the nature of an Act of God. It is a time when patience and forbearance should be exercised, otherwise we are wolves and not humans. Nationally, politically and financially, a period of

liquidation just now would prove suicidal. These are times which will measure the greatness or smallness, the wisdom or folly of men. The wrong gesture now will make millions see red for years to come. On the other hand, an unselfish

course followed by those who have the power to act will fortify and loyalize a grateful citizenship. When money is measured against mankind, money invariably loses in the end, as history has often proven.

F. J. Hagenbarth.

Wool Customs Affairs

A CONFERENCE on the methods of assessing wool duties prescribed in the Hawley-Smoot Act of 1930, was held on June 25 in the office of Commissioner Frank X. A. Eble, Customs Commissioner, at Washington, D. C.

When Commissioner Eble took office about two years ago, the representatives of the wool growers conferred with him regarding their suggestions as to the proper administration of the wool duties. Charges had been made that the government was losing revenue, and the wool growers were losing a part of the protection intended to be afforded them under the law through the failure, on the part of the government, to collect the full amount of duty on imported wool. The situation arises entirely from the necessity of arriving at the clean weight of wool in each importation. For the first time the Tariff Act of 1921 required that duties be collected on the 'clean content.' This change in the law was made on a suggestion of the growers at that time. It has been apparent that the wool examiners employed in the customs offices at the various ports have not always been fully competent to make corrections in shrinkage figures as shown in the invoices and reports of importers. Neither have they had necessary equipment and assistance for the making of scouring tests.

After considerable study of the matter and the failure of Congress to make provision for closer administration of wool customs in the last tariff act, Commissioner Eble called a conference of growers, manufacturers, and importers to determine what changes should be made

in the methods of assessing wool duties, particularly with reference to accurate determination of the clean content weight.

At the conference at Washington, growers were represented by the president and secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, the general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, and Attorney John G. Lerch of New York. The officers of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers were present, together with about thirty others representing various manufacturing and importing concerns. The topics placed before the conference by Commissioner Eble were as follows:

"1. The advisability or inadvisability of the government erecting scouring and carbonizing plants at the ports of entry.

"2. Whether the government should appoint one Wool Administrator thoroughly experienced in foreign wools to control the wool examiners and appraisal of wool for duty purposes at all ports.

"3. Definition of 'clean content.'

"4. In figuring 'clean content,' what regain the government should use on bone-dry weight.

"5. Whether or not consular invoice should accompany all imports of wool."

After a full discussion there was a practical agreement that a wool administrator should be appointed in the Customs Bureau to supervise and direct the assessment of wool duties at the various ports. There was some disagreement as to the advisability or necessity of providing equipment at each port for the making of scouring tests but it was agreed that the government should

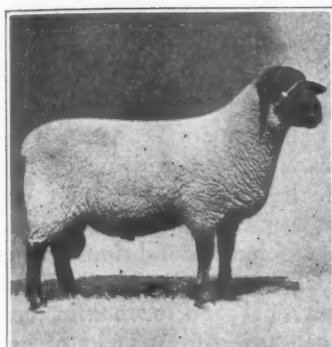
Sixteenth Annual Ram Sale

August 24-25-26-27

Union Stock Yards

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Under Management of
The National Wool Growers Association



An imported two-year-old Suffolk, among the prize winners in Canada and the sire of 67 lambs. Consigned by J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton, Canada.

The National Ram Sale is an established institution. It will be held at the usual dates this year as a continuation of service to the sheep industry by the National Wool Growers Association.



Briggs 2400. A California bred stud ram entered by Wm. Briggs, Dixon, California.



Straloch 909-66294. A good yearling Hampshire from Straloch Farms, Davis, California.

The leading sheep breeders whose rams have made this sale famous will have their customary numbers and high quality of rams on hand for the inspection and appraisal of all who attend.

1000 RAMBOUILLETS + 700 HAMPSHIRE + 300 CROSSBREDS
400 SUFFOLKS + CORRIEDALES + COLUMBIAS + LINCOLNS AND PANAMAS

have facilities for the actual scouring of samples when such was deemed necessary for the accurate determination of the clean weight of wool imported in the grease condition, which is the way most of the imports arrive.

The details of the amount of regain to be allowed in computing weight of commercial clean content from dry weight taken immediately after scouring were not finally disposed of, but Commissioner Eble is having the matter further investigated.

On June 24 an unofficial conference was held before Commissioner Eble and the legal staff of the Customs Bureau and a considerable number of wool importers. This was in respect to proceedings which had been inaugurated by the Customs Bureau for the recovery of additional payments of duty on wools imported in recent years. It is claimed that through representations of im-

porters and failure of government wool examiners to properly estimate the clean content of imported wools that less than proper duties have been paid.

While growers will not be benefited through recovery by the government of additional amounts of duties on wools imported in the past, yet they have a large and direct interest in the more accurate determination of clean content in the future and the collection of the full amount of duty that should be paid under the provisions of the law.

The National Wool Growers Association has taken the position that, regardless of what persons, interests or concerns may be affected, the law concerning imports must be fully and impartially enforced both as concerning past and future imports.

The Wool Grower has previously reported the action of the Treasury

Department in changing regulations covering the assessment of duties on wools imported on the skin.

An order issued by the Treasury Department in December required the collection of duty on the full weight of clean wool that can be removed from a pelt by the regular pulling process. Until the publication of this order, it had been the practice of the Customs officials to assess the duty only on the amount of wool that could be removed from the skin by shearing.

The importers of wool skins have contested the new regulations of the Treasury Department and obtained a victory in an initial case recently decided by the Customs Court. However, the government will appeal from the decision of the Customs Court, and it is altogether likely that the final pronouncement in the case will be made by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Reducing Expenses

WOOL growers have gone far in reducing expenses. Even spending for family requirements has been drastically and even dangerously curtailed. It used to be said that "It is smart to be thrifty." Now it reads, "It is smart to be poor." By either measure the sheepmen of the country now are in the front rank of smartness.

But there are a lot of items of expense which it is beyond the power of sheepmen, as individuals or as organizations, to adjust by direct action. The list includes freight rates, forest grazing fees, stockyard charges, commission charges, railroad feed station charges, interest rates, and taxes. What is being done and what can be done by organizations in connection with each of these is reported here.

Freight Rates

For four years the livestock interests have been working for, and expecting some concessions in the freight rates on livestock and animal products. The examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended, in 1928, that the commission lower the minimum loading weight for sheep and make other adjustments, the net effect of which would be of considerable aid to shippers. This decision may be given soon.

Now comes the move of the combined railroad interests for a general increase of 15 per cent on all freight rates. This is to enable them to secure a fair return on their investments. The carriers do not appreciate the smartness of present poverty. Seriously, it is a travesty that any industry or interest can actually secure the consideration of a branch of the government over a matter of extent of profits when economic conditions are what they are today. But the laws were framed for normal times. It is the right of the carrier to apply for higher rates. It is incumbent upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to hear and

consider their plea. Producers are compelled to incur the expense of entering the proceedings to oppose the proposal for higher freight rates.

There will be a series of public hearings in connection with the 15 per cent proposal. The National Wool Growers Association has arranged to carry out the wishes of the state associations in presenting the facts and arguments as to the effect of present or higher rates upon producers of wool and lambs. The case is wholly one of a general increase and affects all producers alike. The necessary statistical data will be submitted and representative witnesses presented in the hearings in a way fully to protect the sheep industry.

While wool growers and others must vigorously oppose the plan and application of the carriers, the proceedings necessarily must run through considerable time and it is improbable that there will be any final action this year.

Forest Grazing Fees

Failure of several attempts made since last August to secure suspension or partial cancellation of forest grazing fees have been reported in the Wool Growers. When interviewed on July 16 by the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, Secretary Hyde and Forrester Stuart remained adamant and expressed their intention of standing completely on the position taken at the time of the formal conference on January 3 with Senators Thomas of Idaho and Carey of Wyoming and representatives of the sheepmen, referred to in the January Wool Grower.

This year's markets and western range conditions are much worse than last year. The remission of all or part of the over two million dollars being collected from 26,000 livestock owners by the Forest Service this year would be a material financial aid. Still more, it would greatly strengthen the morale of the

industry. Such a fair action by the government would mean quicker action for the inevitable readjustments of charges for state, railroad and private lands.

The announcement of Secretary Jardine made at the Salt Lake City meeting on January 25, 1927, when he approved the increasing of fees, carried the plain engagement and promise that the level of fees would be reconsidered if conditions changed. Today's conditions in the West, both physical and economic, certainly call for readjustment of any kind of charges that were adjudged to be fair in the world of 1927. It can still be hoped that the Forest Service officials and the Secretary of Agriculture will come to a keener realization and appreciation of this question and take some appropriate action.

In the event of complete cancellation of charges for grazing on the national forests this year, as proposed by the National and some state wool growers' associations, some adjustments would be required on behalf of the road and school funds of western states which now receive one quarter of the forest collections in their respective states. The state officials have made plans and obligations for which continuation of receipt of these monies is imperative. We believe all holders of grazing permits would approve collection of those amounts. But the turning into the federal treasury of one and three quarters million dollars is not a real financial consideration for the government. The direct financial relief from cancellation of 1931 collections by the federal government would bring extensive benefits to all stockmen and western communities.

The situation should be urged upon the attention of United States senators and congressmen, though it should not be necessary to ask consideration of the matter by the President or by the next session of Congress.

(Continued on page 38)



Members of the Oregon Wool Growers Association who were called together at Baker, Oregon, June 22, by President Fred Phillips, to lay plans for an intensive campaign designed to result in better marketing conditions for lamb and mutton. Left to right: Front row—Erle Racey, representative, National Wool Growers Association; President Fred Phillips, Baker County; G. W. Franklin, Wallowa County; Chas. H. Colton, Baker; Paul E. Pollman, Baker; Ernest F. Johnson, Wallowa; F. C. Vaughn, Baker; John Densley, Baker; W. A. Steward, Baker. Back Row—N. C. Donaldson, Wallowa; R. G. Johnson, Grant; T. G. Montgomery, Baker; C. R. Wheeler, Baker; C. I. Paulson, Union Pacific Agricultural Agent, Portland; M. H. Daugherty, Baker; A. S. Boyd, Baker; P. T. Fortner, Baker, and R. G. Larson, Malheur.

Oregon "Eat More Lamb" Project Started in Earnest

FROM the Oregon State Association come glowing reports of the initial meetings held in their carefully worked out organization drive for support to the national lamb advertising movement. Five preliminary district meetings were held which were attended by county "Eat More Lamb" project officials.

Enthusiasm ran high for the project and all county officials are hard at work on the first objective, namely, securing as large a grower attendance as possible to the fifteen county meetings scheduled.

The first county meeting was held in Baker, July 29, and every sheepman in attendance definitely pledged his support to the movement and enthusiastically stated his faith in what this movement will do to improve lamb prices to the producer. Other equally successful meetings were held at Enterprise, La Grande and Pendleton.



President Frank J. Hagenbarth presenting the first "Eat More Lamb Club" button in Oregon to President Fred A. Phillips of the Oregon Association.

All that is necessary to insure the success of this vital movement to increase lamb prices to the producer is for the sheepman to come into possession of the facts responsible for low lamb prices and realize how simple and easy it is to correct these conditions. An opportunity is offered to the producer of lambs which does not prevail in any other food product we know of. Practically 84 per cent of the country is not eating lamb today for definite reasons which can be easily corrected. We all know our product to be one of the most healthful and delicious of foods which can be eaten.

The story of the desirability of lamb will be easily understood by the public. Our first and only problem is to get the interest of the grower in supporting this well organized movement for his benefit.

The basis on which support to this movement is made available to the grower is so reasonable and fair that it is unthinkable that anyone seriously interested in the business can fail to lend his support. Already thousands of growers in Texas, California, Montana and Oregon have definitely been shown the facts regarding the situation through the well organized series of county meetings sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association. Other states are in the near future contemplating the use of the same method of county meetings in appraising growers of this wonderful opportunity to present an organized front against unprofitable lamb prices.

Individual Grower Should Actively Display His Interest

In the columns of the National Wool Grower for the past several months, details of the various angles of this movement have been presented. It is not necessary for the individual grower to wait until the complete program comes to his state or county before he offers his support. In each instance the support of the national lamb advertising project is secured from a small allotment from the state and national association membership dues. The purpose of the National Association is to make this definitely helpful service available to growers at no additional cost over the state and national association dues. We can easily accomplish our objective if more and more growers are interested in becoming members of their state and national associations.

Individual growers should get in touch with their state secretaries and definitely pledge their membership and support to their associations. If each grower will take it upon himself to do his individual share, the project can be greatly hastened and its effectiveness will be stimulated to a marked degree.

The steam is up and the wheels

have begun to turn. Let each grower add his shovelful of coal beneath the boiler and make possible a 100 per cent representation of the

industry in this most far-reaching move yet undertaken to better the profit column of the growers' operation.

Production and Slaughter

THREE major developments have contributed to the present lamb situation.

1. Increased production.
2. Public's decreased buying power.
3. Low wool and pelt values.

If the marketing of the larger production had not happened to come just at the time of the world economic depression in all lines of business, and of low wool, the effect of increased production and marketing would not have seemed so serious.

A careful study of available statistics as to production and slaughter shows a striking falling off in the number of ewe lambs retained for breeding purposes from each of the crops.

The study shows that from the 1928 crop for the entire country, about 9,400,000 head of ewe lambs

were retained on ranges and farms. In 1929 the number was 7,750,000. Regardless of what the size of this year's lamb crop may turn out to be, it is certain that ewe lambs will be marketed heavily and that the number retained will not exceed 7,000,000. This, of itself, means a very material reduction in the number of ewes dropping market lambs after 1932. The effect would already be in evidence were it not for the unusual carry-over of aged ewes, which has been caused by the especially low markets for aged stock.

For those who are statistically inclined, there is shown below the slaughter under federal inspection since 1929. It should be remembered that the number of lambs reported as passing slaughter inspection by federal authorities includes but 80 per cent of the number actually killed for food purposes.

Three Years' Lamb Slaughter

	1931	1930	1929
January	1,425,575	1,225,071	1,150,011
February	1,223,294	1,187,349	953,226
March	1,323,565	1,357,992	1,006,305
April	1,492,522	1,386,549	1,118,935
May	1,444,422	1,370,144	1,201,822
June	1,516,135	1,294,546	1,107,785
Six Months' Total	8,425,513	6,596,580	
July		1,411,235	1,254,810
August		1,413,315	1,298,048
September		1,591,292	1,316,926
October		1,727,179	1,365,325
November		1,305,702	1,159,150
December		1,426,416	1,090,989
Twelve Months' Total		16,696,570	14,023,362

Summer Convention Announcement

SUMMER conventions are scheduled for sheepmen of Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Texas, and Wyoming during July and August. These are the regular annual meetings of the state associations in each instance except Utah, whose gathering is a midsummer or semi-annual one.

Flagstaff, the summer retreat of central Arizona, will, as has long been customary, be the convention site for the Arizona Wool Growers Association, July 14-15.

The San Juan Basin wool growers are entertaining the Colorado sheepmen at their fifth annual convention at Durango, July 23-24. Durango lies in the southwestern part of the state and has the lure of natural beauty and interesting Indian surroundings. A gayly colored folder announcing the convention and inviting, in a very wholehearted manner, all sheepmen of the state to be present, has been sent out from the convention city. It says: "The first day of the convention will be taken up principally with the subjects Lamb (including consumption, marketing, etc.) and Production Costs. On the lamb subject we will have Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers Association, F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National, Erle Racey of Dallas, Texas, who has been very successful in putting the lamb campaign over in Texas, and who is now and has been working in California, Oregon, and Montana. The Agricultural College will be represented on the Production Costs subject and we will have short discussions on this topic from some of the principal producers. It is hoped that the grower will get some helpful information from the

discussions of the latter subject. The Denver and the Kansas City livestock exchanges will be represented on the subject of lamb.

"The second day on the subject of Wool Marketing, we will have

lins, the "sheep center of the United States," August 6-8.

While details as to programs have not yet been published for these conventions, never has there been, within recent years, so much of importance for consideration and action by members of the sheep industry. Close attention to business and economic demands make large and representative audiences essential at these meetings. How to lower running expenses in every way will be a question far to the front in all gatherings. What has been started along these lines is discussed briefly elsewhere in this issue and will suggest the support necessary to complete the efforts.

Expansion of the lamb consumption program and its financing will also have a stellar role. By the time the summer conventions are under way, the preliminary organization work necessary before the program itself can be started effectively, will have been completed in Texas, California, Montana, and Oregon. Immediately following the Colorado convention, the series of organization meetings will be held in that state. Wyoming will probably follow Colorado. Some initial steps have been taken in Utah already and it is planned to open the campaign of organization soon after this mid-summer meeting.

President Hagenbarth of the National will make the rounds of the conventions, ready to give suggestions and advice on the best way to meet present conditions, and Mr. E. M. Racey will present the lamb program.

Full reports of the conventions will be made in the August issue of the Wool Grower.

The Schedule

Arizona Wool Growers Convention, Flagstaff—July 14-15.

Utah Wool Growers Summer Meeting, American Fork—July 21.

Colorado Wool Growers Convention, Durango—July 23-24.

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Convention, San Angelo—July 28-31.

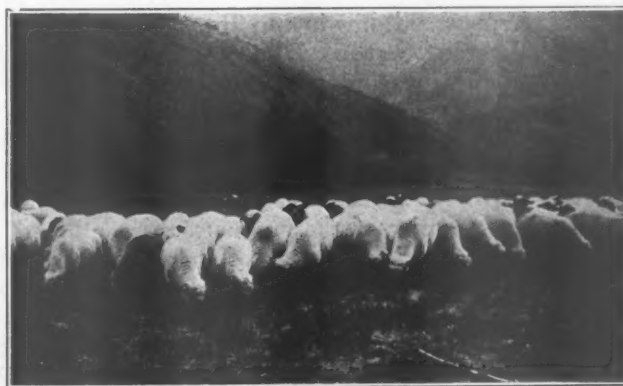
Wyoming Wool Growers Convention, Rawlins—August 6-8.

J. B. Wilson, secretary of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Messrs. Joe Draper and L. U. Edgehill of Draper & Co., selling agents for the Corporation, Mr. Sol Mayer, the new head of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, will also attend the Colorado convention.

"There will also be discussions of public and forest range conditions.

"Barbeque and dance, Fort Lewis School, will be given the evening and night of July 24."

The Utah wool growers will meet at American Fork on July 21; the Texas convention will be at San Angelo, July 28-31; and Wyoming sheepmen will be in session at Raw-



In Colorado—part of the Hampshire flock of Secretary Robert MacIntosh of the State Wool Growers Association.



Idaho Lambs headed north on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, in the Big Parade.

The Meat Parade

TO sound the cry, "Meat Prices are Down" and have it reach everybody's ears was the object of the Meat Parade of June 18 in Chicago. And no publicity avenue was left untrod to accomplish it. The Associated, United and International press services sent the story across the country into every nook and corner; the National and Columbia Broadcasting systems described the parade during its progress; newsreels were taken of it, and the Chicago papers, livestock periodicals and general agricultural papers were generous in their announcements and reports of the event. The country as a whole was thus tied in closely with the parade, and then of course there were the actual spectators, 500,000 or more, who got the message first-hand as they watched the picturesque procession take its way through the busy thoroughfares of the metropolitan city.

There were 83 units to the parade. These included more than 50 floats, 15 bands, trucks of livestock, cowboys, divisions of marchers and other features—all blazoning the fact of the lower prices of meats. The U. S. Department of Agriculture was represented by a float showing a 10-foot figure of Uncle Sam and conveying the message that "Uncle Sam Says Meat Prices are Down." Sixteen very interesting

floats were contributed by the railroads, all stressing the importance of agriculture, livestock and meat production to transportation. A group of steamship companies also entered a float, likewise the Chicago Board of Trade, and the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Interspersed among the floats were the marchers and such picturesque and colorful features as six-horse teams, a troop of one hundred cowboys from the stockyards, an antiquated stage coach, a horse and buggy with a sign to the effect that meat prices are back to horse-and-buggy days, and finally a flock of sheep on foot, driven down the boulevard by a herder and prize-winning sheep dog and followed by a typical herder's wagon.

There were three of the six-horse teams, each decked out in glittering harness and drawing an attractively decorated wagon. Displayed on one of these wagons was a side of beef, on another a side of pork, and the third a carcass of lamb, each wrapped in cellophane. Each unit set forth the percentage decline in the selling price of the products.

The various groups of marchers told a story in themselves, presenting, as it were, a modern version of the old nursery jingle "The House that Jack Built."

First came a delegation of Boys and Girls' Club members carrying

tiny American flags and preceded by a banner reading "These are the youngsters helping, now, to tend the steer, the lamb and the sow, that live on the farms that feed you."

Next was a group of livestock producers with the information that "These are the stockmen and farmers who produce the meat for all of you. They live on the farms that feed you."

A company of pretty farmerettes dressed in overalls and straw hats carried a banner announcing that "City girls these, going back to the farm, hoping at least they can add to the charm of the life on the farms that feed you."

Then came drivers from the yards, railroad men, butchers from packing town, girls who wrap hams and bacon in the packing plants, sausage makers, and packer salesmen, each identified as to their part in the picture by means of verse following the style of "The House that Jack Built."

The parade was sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat Board and presented on the second day of its annual meeting. The members of the Board and other notables sat on the reviewing stand. The agencies that joined with the Meat Board in carrying out the pageant included the Institute of American Meat Packers, National

Live Stock Exchange, Chicago Live Stock Exchange, National Live Stock Marketing Association, Chicago Union Stock Yards Co., U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Board of Trade, International

Harvester Co., Railway Express Agency, Sausage Manufacturers Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, breed associations, agricultural associations, retail meat dealers' associations, livestock associations, 16 railroads, banks, steamship lines, and mail order houses.

The Meat Board in Annual Session

THE National Live Stock and Meat Board, meeting in annual session at Chicago on June 17 and 18, took inventory of its accomplishments for the year, mapped its program for the future, re-elected its present officers, and reviewed what is believed to have been the first livestock and meat pageant and parade ever staged.

Projects Reported

In the meeting of the Board, reports of the year's work were presented by R. C. Pollock, general manager, and members of the staff, showing intensive activities in many fields of education and research on the subject of meat.

The reports showed that many methods had been used to further the interests of the meat interests. Radio broadcasts, daily and weekly newspapers, women's magazines, trade papers, recipe books, meat lectures and schools figured in the publicity program. Intercollegiate meat judging contests were held by the Board and many meat exhibits placed at fairs and expositions.

The beef grading work of the Department of Agriculture was summed up and the results of the study in retail meat prices were given; likewise a report on the progress made in the study of factors influencing the quality and palatability of meat.

Much emphasis has been placed on the cooking angle of this study and Miss Lucy M. Alexander of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. D. A., who is directly in charge of the Department's work of this na-

ture, was on hand to tell the Board members something of the progress being made in the cooking experiments.

She told how extensive experiments have been conducted using hundreds of samples of beef, pork, and lamb and explained at some length the work that has been done with the roast-meat thermometer to determine the best rules to follow in its use.

Miss Alexander was followed on the program by Miss Jessie Alice Cline who is conducting meat cookery experiments at the University of Missouri.

Meat Profits from Research

The subject of scientific research into the food value of meat sponsored by the Board in the laboratories of a number of universities and colleges was reported upon by Dr. C. Robert Moulton of the National Research Council through which the Board places its funds for research of this nature.

This program has included such projects as the study of meat in anemia conducted at the University of Rochester, a study of the effects of various amounts of protein in the diet conducted at Stanford University, a study of meat iron conducted at Pennsylvania State College, a study of meat in the rearing of young conducted at Rochester, a study of meat in nutrition conducted at Iowa State College, and a study of the value of certain constituents of lard, which is the newest project.

Dr. Moulton stated that much information very favorable to meat has been revealed by these different studies. He called special attention to the work on anemia which, as is well known, has shown the great value of liver in the prevention and treatment of pernicious anemia.

Board's Officers Re-elected

During the afternoon session on June 18, the election of officers for the ensuing year was held. All of the present encumbrants were re-elected—Charles D. Carey of Cheyenne, Wyo., representing the American National Live Stock Association, chairman; Thomas E. Wilson of Chicago, representing the Institute of American Meat Packers, vice-chairman; Everett C. Brown of Chicago, representing the National Live Stock Exchange, treasurer; and R. C. Pollock of Chicago, secretary-general manager.

The Board extended a vote of thanks to J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, for his excellent work on behalf of the Board during the past year.

A New Recipe for Lamb

I HAVE been using your recipes for lamb and now I would like you to publish one that I use often. It makes a fine dish for cheap cuts and is one every one who has tried it like.

This is a Syrian dish and better than it sounds:

Yubra or Cabbage Rolls

2 lbs. of lean lamb off the neck or shoulder
1-3 cup of uncooked rice
1 small can tomatoes (No. 1½ size)
1 small clove of garlic, minced fine
1 large head of cabbage

Cut off fat from the meat, put lean through the food chopper and mix with rice, tomatoes and garlic. Separate cabbage leaves and allow them to stand in boiling water until wilted. Then put tablespoon of the mixed lamb, rice, etc., into leaf and roll and fold over. Place the cabbage rolls on bones from which the meat was cut, in a deep kettle with plate on top of them to keep them in place. Cover with water just to the top of the plate and cook three hours.

—Bess Huddleston, Condon, Oregon

EAT LESS MEAT

THE early part of June the United States Public Health Service included in one of its national broadcasts the advice that less meat should be eaten during hot weather. The wave of protest that it rolled up reached tidal proportions. A censorship was immediately placed upon all releases of that bureau, whether radio or press, by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. In the future everything issued by the health bureau will have to carry the o. k. of the Treasury Department, and assurance is given that there will be no reiteration of such a statement.

Dr. McClure's very deftly handled refutation needs no comment.

IT seems that the U. S. Public Health Bureau recently issued some propaganda urging the public to eat less meat as hot weather approached. This advice may be of value to employees of that bureau swinging back and forth in swivel chairs under the breezes of electric fans, but red-blooded people having to do a portion of the nation's work have no time for such nonsense.

Such advice is an annual. It is as certain to come each summer as is the greasewood on the alkali flats of Nevada. Both have their origin back in the dim and mystic past. The "eat-less-meat-in-hot-weather" propaganda started thousands and thousands of years ago. It seems while men still lived in caves and lived exclusively upon meats and roots there came a time when the family ran out of meat. It was the month of August and the head of the family found the heat oppressive and the cool interior of the cave inviting and comfortable. To hunt in the forest in this heat was real

labor, especially since in that day the club and the stone were the only offensive weapons. When the meat shortage was discovered in the household, the lady of the house insisted that the old man go forth and hunt. In self-defense he replied, "You ought not to eat meat in hot weather."

In some way or other this message of the ancients was transmitted to our public health officials and they have given this same advice to the public every summer since that original pronouncement. Such advice is assinine and rests upon no scientific base. In fact were this advice accepted, it would result in winter finding a race of people impoverished and emaciated. It is the summer and fall when all of nature's creations are supposed to revel in food luxury so that the coming of winter will find them strong and healthy. The men or women who are working require just as much meat in summer as in winter and if they do more work then, they require more meat.

I once watched a crew of men cleaning up a big railroad wreck. The foreman was working his men like fury to clear the track. I said to him, "You sure got those fellows stepping." He replied, "Yes, sir, this is no place for a vegetarian." He had summed up the whole food question in a few words.

The truth is that professional dietitians know very little about the food requirements of human beings. Most of their experiments are conducted on rats or other low forms of life. When meat-fed animals surpass their vegetable-fed mates, the results are discarded as not applicable to the human race. Like the story of the two rats: One was fed meat and the other cereals, and each was kept in a revolving cage that measured the amount of energy produced by the number of times the revolving cage was turned. As measured in distance the meat-fed rat traveled from Chicago to San

Francisco in the given time, while the cereal-fed rat petered out somewhere in Iowa.

In all the larger cities thousands of children of the poor suffer from undernourishment. An impartial investigation would show that 90 per cent of this is due to a lack of sufficient meat in the diet.

Just at present these food faddists are talking a lot about vitamins. Accordingly each food contains a vitamin numbered from A to Z. Indeed we shall soon have to adopt the Chinese alphabet to number them by, as we have about run out of letters in our own. Be it known that no living person knows any more about vitamins than did the American savage. We have never seen one, never isolated one, and don't know what they are or how they act. They may be rays of sunlight or moonlight, minerals or proteids, or they may not exist at all.

When I studied medicine we had a class of drugs known as alteratives. As I remember this was the orthodox definition of an alterative: "A drug that so modifies nutrition as to arrest morbid processes." That definition only means one thing: That no one knew a damn thing about alteratives. The same is true of vitamins.

I never think of these faddists without recalling my younger days when three of us young fellows roomed together. Two of us seemed to be just normal, average persons who ate anything and everything we had the money to pay for. The other chap had evidently been raised differently. He ate very little meat and not much of anything else. His head was filled with food fallacies and his stomach with pains. Finally he got typhoid fever from his daily glass of skimmed milk and because of his foodless condition came near cashing in. After his protracted illness, my friend and I took him in charge and decided to fatten him. We taught him to eat meat, bread and potatoes. Later on we allowed him limited quantities of intoxicating liquor. Under this treatment he soon developed robust health.

If the public just knew how little these food faddists knew about food, they would put them in jail for the advice they have given. Instead of wasting millions of dollars on useless departments in Washington, if the government would take the money and buy meat for the poor of the large cities, much more good would be accomplished.

Bliss, Idaho. S. W. McClure

Do You Know The Carcass Yield of Your Lambs?

WHAT did your last shipment of lambs dress out and how did the carcasses grade? How much less did they dress than the other lot you saw sold at the same time for 10 or 25 cents per hundred more than the packer paid for yours? Or, do you know how much more yours yielded and how many more top carcasses they hung up than the lot you saw sell for the same money as yours but which honestly didn't look equal to yours?

There is room for improvement along this line. Every shipper can get in shape to agitate for a change and to help work out a better system of buying that will be practical and fair to all.

As a beginning, when at the market, he can tell his commission man that he wants to get a report of the dressing percentage and the carcass grading of his shipment. If there is any difficulty in securing this through the commission house or the packer, the shipper should look up the government man at the head of the Market News Service at his market. These men stand well with all interests at the markets. They know the problems of the shippers and are glad to give help whenever possible.

There is a rapidly growing feeling in favor of selling lambs at public markets more closely according to grade and actual carcass quality.

Some growers go to the extreme and ask that all lambs should be sorted and graded by government

employees and the packers compelled to buy them as so graded. The idea in such a plan is good but there is a lot of argument about the advisability of making the government such a close participant in every-day transactions. Some packers are in sympathy with the principle and admit that their buying practices do not properly encourage and pay the producers of the best quality of lambs.

It may seem like good business to buy at one price different lots of lambs of which some are worth 50 cents more per hundred on the hooks than others—but it leaves the buying interests in poor position to ask producers to send in a larger percentage of top quality in their shipments.

Something should and will be worked out along this line. The producers are entitled to it. If they know more about their shipments the problem can be more intelligently discussed and attacked.

Suppose you get a killing report on your next shipment. If you are unable to get it, won't you write the Wool Grower?

Sheepmen's Calendar

CONVENTIONS

- Arizona Wool Growers, Flagstaff—July 14-15.
- Utah Wool Growers, American Fork—July 21.
- Colorado Wool Growers, Durango—July 23-24.
- Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers, San Angelo—July 28-31.
- Wyoming Wool Growers, Rawlins—August 6-8.

RAM SALES

- National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City—August 24-27.
- Texas, San Angelo—July 28-31.
- Idaho, Filer—August 12.
- Oregon, Pendleton—August 18.
- Montana, Billings—September 10.
- Wyoming, Casper—September 22-23.
- Montana, Helena—October 2.

SHOWS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

- Field Day, Range Experiment Station, Ephraim, Utah—August 14-15.
- International Live Stock Show, Chicago—Nov. 28-Dec. 5.
- Great Western Live Stock Show, Los Angeles—Nov. 28-Dec. 5.

Field Day at Range Experiment Station (Ephraim, Utah)

THE regular biennial Field Day will be held at the Great Basin Branch of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station near Ephraim, Utah, on August 14 and 15, 1931.

Range livestock growers and others interested in range management are invited to attend this meeting at which opportunity will be afforded to review the results and progress in the studies of range management, artificial reseeding, and control of erosion on summer range lands. This will be the fifth meeting of this character to be held at this station.

It is recommended that visitors bring their camp beds for the one night at the station. Facilities for obtaining meals will be provided. It would be appreciated if persons expecting to attend will correspond with the Director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Ogden, Utah.

Tenth Annual Idaho Ram Sale

THE Ram Sale Committee has just completed a tour of inspection over the State of Idaho, and has seen every entry listed for the Tenth Annual Idaho Ram Sale. Nothing but quality entries have been accepted, and the choicest from the very best purebred breeder's flocks has been consigned.

Over 800 head of purebred registered and eligible for registration blackface rams of the Hampshire and Suffolks breeds will be sold at Filer. There will also be sold a varied assortment of whitefaces, with a fine selection in every breed, as follows: Lincoln, Panamas, Columbias, Romneys, Rambouillets, and Lincoln-Rambouillets.

There will also be some especially fine offerings of Hampshire and Suffolk stud rams. No doubt, this offering will be well received, by the purchasers of rams in Idaho. The total entries number over 1000 head.

The Determination of Wool Shrinkage By Scouring Small Samples

J. F. WILSON,
University of California

IN AN earlier paper (1) the writer described an attempt to determine the shrinkage of a clip of wool by scouring samples removed as the sheep were shorn. The method employed for making up the samples was to extract at random a small handful of wool from each fleece at about the time the shearer finished with the animal. The handfuls of wool were placed in a grain bag and accumulated until about one-third of the sheep had been shorn. Then another bag was filled with similar handfuls from another third of the fleeces, and still another from the remaining third. Thus three large samples, each weighing about three pounds, were obtained. It was assumed that a close agreement as to shrinkage among the three samples would indicate that the actual shrinkage of the entire clip had been obtained. Actually there was a difference of about three per cent between the lowest and highest shrinking samples. Since such a divergence is translatable into a difference of from one to two cents a pound in grease values, it was concluded that the results were unsatisfactory. The possibility of obtaining better results through the use of larger samples was suggested.

At the Wyoming station Burns (2) sampled 50 fleeces from the first 50 head shorn in a band and made a duplicate sample from the last 50 head shorn in the same band. These samples were graded and from each of them a one kilogram subsample was made up. The results showed that in most cases the variation in shrinkage of the two subsamples was within two per cent. It was concluded that the method was reasonably satisfactory.

A repetition of the writer's work was recently performed in a flock of 47 head of Australian Merino yearlings ewes, the property of Dr.

E. E. Brownell of San Francisco. Handfuls of wool were taken at random from each fleece before the fleece was tied. As in the first instance three samples were made up, each one of which should be representative, theoretically, of the entire flock. The sheep were remarkably uniform, all of them producing a fine or fine-medium wool of staple length. The three main samples were each weighed and put through the fleece breaker (3) in order to make the wool more susceptible to penetration of the scouring liquors and to homogenize the sample. From each of the main samples so prepared, three subsamples of approximately 200 grams were drawn. Thus in all there were three main samples each represented by three subsamples, a total of nine.

The results of scouring were as follows:

Results From Test Samples

SAMPLE NO.	Subsample No.	Yield of Sub-sample %	Mean Yield of Subsamples %	Mean Shrinkage of Subsamples %
I. 3077 grams 6.76 pounds	1	44.13	43.84	56.16
	2	43.36		
	3	44.03		
II. 3497 grams 7.69 pounds	4	45.95	45.95	54.05
	5	46.57		
	6	45.34		
III. 3306 grams 7.27 pounds	7	47.33	47.38	52.62
	8	47.02		
	9	47.80		

The close agreement in the yield of each set of three subsamples shows that they were prepared and scoured as well as could be hoped for. The failure of the three sets to agree with each other, however, again indicates the great difficulty of securing small wool samples representative of the clip as a whole. The weight of the main samples taken was more than double the weight of the samples taken in the

first test (1) and the number of fleeces involved was only 47 compared with 80 in the first test. To have graded the small handfuls comprising the main samples into their commercial grades and to have made up the samples for scouring by taking proportional quantities of the graded lots, a process followed by Burns (2), would have been superfluous, inasmuch as the wool was essentially all of one grade. A difference of 3.5 per cent in the mean shrinkage of the three samples is too great to allow any conclusions as to the shrinkage of this clip. It is evident that before a reliable index of the shrinkage of a clip can be secured, by scouring small samples, a method of sampling the fleeces more accurate than that reported in this test, must be evolved.

- (1) 1929, Wilson, J. F.
The Determination of Shrinkage by Sample Scouring. National Wool Grower, 19, 7, 33-34.
- (2) 1930, Burns, Robt H.
Wool Shrinkage Determination by Means of Small Samples. Rec. Proc. Am. Soc. Am. Prod. 196-203.
- (3) 1928, Wilson, J. F.
A Method of Determining the Clean Weights of Individual Fleeces of Wool. Calif Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 447. Pp. 1-21.

Tanned Sheep Pelts

THE California Wool Growers Association is offering tanned wool pelts for sale at \$2.00 each, f.o.b. San Francisco; in lots of ten or more, the charge is \$1.50 each.

The idea behind this venture of the coast association is that the removal of a large volume of pelts from the market would help the present situation of the industry. Much interest has been aroused in California over the pelts and many sales made. Now the interest of sheepmen and others from all the states is solicited.

Aside from the good that may be accomplished if enough of these pelts are sold, they have merit as a piece of household property. Cushions, rugs, seat covers, are some uses; others may suggest themselves, once the pelts are purchased.

Around the Range Country

Wyoming

The last two weeks were rather hot and dry, though following a fortnight of normal temperatures and plenty of rain, range and livestock conditions are still rated rather good in most parts of the state. In the northeastern section, however, the drought has attained rather serious proportions, and rain must come shortly, or crop failures will result. Streams in the northeastern and far southwestern sections are lower than usual at this season.

Pitchfork

Weather and feed conditions have been very good during June. Our lambing percentages were larger this season than last; we also lambled more ewes.

Wools have been moving at 10 to 12¾ cents; their shrinkage is estimated to be from 63 to 65 per cent.

Sentiment is mixed about the value of the cooperative method of handling wool.

There is a good feeling toward the new lamb program.

Phelps Ranch Co.

Cheyenne

It is very dry (June 23), but the feed is excellent. Views vary as to the effectiveness of the present set up of the wool marketing machinery. Some individual sales are being made at 10 to 15 cents.

Generally the percentage of lambs was larger this year in proportion to the number of ewes lambled than a year ago. While we had fewer ewes, most of the sheepmen in this locality had more.

Think most growers heartily endorse the lamb movement. There is a noticeable increase in the local use of lamb.

Warren Livestock Co.

Gillette

Some private transactions in wool have been made recently at 12 to 14 cents. These wools grade about 50 per cent fine, 40 per cent half-blood, and 10 per cent three-eighths, and shrink from 54 to 64 per cent.

The attitude of the growers toward the Co-op is so-so.

It is very dry here.

Ernest P. Spaeth

Montana

Warm weather and inadequate rain over eastern and some middle counties have reduced the region to a state of drought almost unprecedented, and livestock and ranges are in the main fair or poor. However, local showers in the last week have done some good, and this will shortly be reflected in the condition of livestock. Farther west, over the higher parts of the state, ranges and

cattle have been in much better shape, properly described in many counties as thriving. Fairly good hay harvests were reported, with favorable weather for the work.

Cascade

Except for a few showers, the weather has been dry; feed is still good (June 27).

I haven't heard of any transactions in yearling ewes at all; also no wool sales. The men here are mostly favorable to the Co-op.

We had more ewes and a larger lamb crop than usual. The idea of pushing lamb is favorably held by most of the sheepmen around here.

Shearing charges are 10 cents per head with board.

C. R. Tintinger.

Anaconda

There have been some fair showers in the mountains and the ranges there are good, but on the whole we have had no rains of value to crops since last fall.

No wool has been sold in this district yet, but 16 cents has been offered. Wool growers around here are not particularly enthusiastic over the Co-op.

About 15 to 20 per cent more ewes were lambled this spring than in 1930, but the percentage of lambs to the number of ewes was one per cent under that of a year ago. No trading in ewes is reported.

Ten cents is the rate for shearing; board included.

Deer Lodge Valley Farms Co.

Deer Lodge

Although there has only been a light rainfall up to the present (June 26), the grass is in fair condition. Feed conditions generally are satisfactory as yet, but we must have rain soon.



Undisturbed by the depression, Hampshire sheep of the L. L. Breckenridge flock (Twin Falls, Idaho) graze their fill in cool mountain pastures.

A price of \$6 has been quoted for yearling ewes, but so far no sales have been made.

We lambled about the same number of ewes as in 1930, but had a larger percentage of lambs, about 5 per cent larger.

Sales of wool have been made recently at 14 to 15½ cents for clips grading from half-blood to fine. The 15½ cents was paid for wool shrinking around 60 per cent. The Co-op is held in high favor by the growers of this section.

Shearing was done at 9 cents with board.

Every one around here thinks the proposed lamb program is excellent; sales of lamb have been increasing locally.

S. P. Wilson.

Oregon

Enough rain has fallen for most ranges and pastures, and forage conditions are generally good; consequently livestock are gaining in flesh, most of them being already in good or excellent shape. The hay crops are rather good, though a little spoilage was reported due to showers.

Antelope

Some of the wool growers are getting quite discouraged about cooperative handling of their wools. Some sales to dealers have been made. A mixed clip of wool recently sold at 11½ cents and 13½ cents was paid for another; shrinkage estimated to be about 65 per cent.

We are heartily in favor of effecting closer organization that will make it possible to put the lamb promotion work over.

John J. Brogan

Idaho

Temperatures averaged near or somewhat above normal, and rain was insufficient, more especially over southern counties though the panhandle section had plenty of rain. Dry farms, and lower pastures in the south need rain badly, and

THE notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications of that bureau for the month of June.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this, department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

the alfalfa hay crop was much lighter than usual. Pastures remain fairly good, however, and livestock are reported as doing well as a rule.

Dubois

We are badly in need of rain (July 1); the feed is drying up fast.

Believe we have about 2 per cent more lambs this year than in 1930, with about the same number of ewes lambing.

Growers in this district are for the Wool Marketing Corporation, but think for one company or organization it has a lot of wool to handle and are a little timid about putting their wool into it. Sales ranging from 13½ to 15½ cents, are being made on three-eighths, quarter and half-blood wools, estimated to shrink around 62 or 63 per cent.

Nine and ten cents has been paid for shearing, including board.

The movement to increase lamb consumption is regarded as a good one. Some pickup in sales of lamb locally has been noticed.

Denning & Clark Livestock Co.

Washington

Showery weather, sometimes rather cool, has prevailed during the month, more especially in the western portion, as a result of which pastures and ranges are good to excellent and livestock are all doing well. There was too much rain for the haying in western counties at times. Irrigation water supplies have been improved, and forest fires were extinguished where they existed early in the month.

Prosser

The Northwest is unusually dry. While the mountains are fairly good, feed is short elsewhere. It is reported that the plains of Montana, east of the Rocky Mountains, are bone dry, and instances are cited where sheepmen have killed the lambs at birth in order to save the ewes. Water is very scarce. All of which points to a larger percentage of feeder lambs and fewer fats.

We think the wool cooperatives are all right. Some sales to dealers have been made at 14 and 15 cents for wools grading principally half and three-eighths blood.

The use of lamb in this section, I believe, has increased about 25 per cent. Sheep raisers generally are all for the new program of stronger organizations and expanded work in promoting lamb consumption.

Willis Mercer

Connell

Mountain ranges are in little better shape (July 1) than in former seasons, due to cooler weather and late June rains.

The percentage of lambs is slightly higher than in 1930 and the number of ewes lambled is practically the same as in 1929. Some yearling ewes are now offered for sale at \$5.50 a head, but no sales have been made.

Wool prices have ranged from 11 to 14½ cents, the bulk moving at 13 to 14 cents. About 75 per cent of the wool grown here is fine and

(Continued to page 40)

Fourth Year's Results of Crossbreeding Studies in the Production of California Spring Lambs

By PROFESSOR ROBERT F. MILLER

ANOTHER crop of lambs has been marketed in the Crossbreeding Test at the College of Agriculture of the University of California. This test involves a comparison of lambs produced by six standard breed sires; namely, Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire, Suffolk, Romney, and Rambouillet when mated with straight Rambouillet ewes and with crossbred Romney-Rambouillet ewes.

The ewes were all four years old when bred and were kept on a field of sudan grass during mating time which resulted in a very large percentage of twins. The 76 Rambouillet ewes bred to black-face sires of four breeds raised 118 lambs or 155.2 per cent and the 80 crossbred ewes bred to the same rams raised 110 lambs or 137.5 per cent. The lambs out of the Rambouillet ewes were 110 days old and weighed 71.9 pounds. The lambs out of the crossbred ewes were 99 days old and weighed 67.7 pounds. The lambs out of the crossbred ewes graded somewhat higher on foot and particularly when dressed than the lambs out of the Rambouillet ewes. There was a very uniform distribution of twins and singles in all lots.

Comparative Grades and Values of Lambs

The lambs were graded before shipping and evaluated on the following assumed market prices:

Choice Lambs	_____	\$8.00	per cwt.
Good Lambs	_____	7.00	" "
Medium Lambs	_____	6.00	" "
Common Lambs	_____	4.00	" "

refrigerator car to New York City where they were sold wholesale by Swift and Company. The grading of the carcasses and final sale gave the Hampshire lambs a trifle advantage over the Suffolk as shown in Table III. The prices are for dressed carcasses at New York.

It will be readily noticed the dis-

TABLE II
Grade and Value of Lambs on Foot

SIRE	CHOICE LAMBS			GOOD LAMBS			MEDIUM LAMBS			COMMON LAMBS			Tot. Val. Lot	Av. Val. Lamb
	No.	Per Cent	Av. Wt.	No.	Per Cent	Av. Wt.	No.	Per Cent	Av. Wt.	No.	Per Cent	Av. Wt.		
Southd.	8	26.7	74.9	6	20.0	72.8	12	40.0	57.8	4	13.3	43.5	\$126.73	4.22
Shrop.	5	19.2	77.6	8	30.8	80.9	12	46.2	64.3	1	3.8	45.0	124.39	4.78
Hamp.	7	21.9	79.1	8	25.0	79.1	14	43.8	69.2	3	9.3	52.3	153.05	4.78
Suff.	9	30.0	89.3	4	13.3	85.2	16	53.3	76.0	1	3.4	53.0	163.27	5.44
Ramb.	1	3.2	80.0	3	9.7	81.3	14	45.2	72.0	13	41.9	60.1	115.24	3.72

Carcass Grade and Value

After the field day held at Davis, all the choice, good, and medium lambs were slaughtered at the Western Meat Company plant, South

tinct advantage in grading of carcass and dressed yield of the Southdown. The table further shows that the Hampshires graded higher than the Suffolks and the carcasses sold

TABLE III
Slaughter and Sale Record

SIRE	CHOICE LAMBS		GOOD LAMBS		MEDIUM LAMBS		COMMON LAMBS		Dressed Yield	Per Cent Av. Carcass Price		Av. Val. Lamb
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent		Per Cwt.		
Southdown	8	32.0	11	44.0	6	24.0	—	—	51.7	\$24.07		\$8.00
Shropshire	2	8.0	14	56.0	9	36.0	—	—	50.6	23.96		8.43
Hampshire	2	6.9	18	62.1	9	31.0	—	—	50.2	24.00		8.83
Suffolk	2	6.9	11	37.9	14	48.3	2	6.9	49.1	21.57		8.35
Rambouillet	—	—	4	22.2	10	55.6	4	22.2	48.3	21.37		7.36

San Francisco, the carcasses were carefully graded and shipped by

for \$24.00 per hundred, while the Suffolk carcasses only brought \$21.57, a considerable variation. This would indicate that when mated with straight Rambouillet ewes, the Hampshire produces a superior carcass.

Lambs From Crossbred Ewes

In comparing the two types of ewes we have found the crossbred ewes (Romney-Rambouillet) somewhat better mothers, and the lambs have usually graded higher when

TABLE I

Weights of Lambs out of Rambouillet Ewes by Respective Sires (19 ewes per lot).

SIRE	No. Lambs	Final Wt.	Av. Age	Lbs. of Lamb Per Ewe	No. of Dry Ewes
Southdown	30	63.3	109.8	108.3	2
Shropshire	26	71.2	107.2	115.7	3
Hampshire	32	72.7	114.2	129.3	1
Suffolk	30	80.5	112.2	142.0	1
Rambouillet	31	68.2	105.2	117.4	1

The Romney lot has been omitted as the lambs were about four weeks younger and made an unfair comparison.

dressed, although the ewes do not breed as early as the straight Rambouillet ewes. These lambs were dropped a little later than those from Rambouillet ewes but slaughtered and sold along with the lambs of that cross. The shipment to New York included 227 carcasses.

Hampshire over the Suffolk similar to the results of the other test with Rambouillet ewes and also emphasizes the high quality of the Southdown.

The Southdown and Hampshire both returned a dressed yield of over 52 per cent. The Hampshire car-

TABLE IV

Number and Weight of Lambs from Crossbred Ewes (20 ewes per lot)

SIRE	No. Lambs	Final Wt.	Av. Age	Lbs. of Lamb Per Ewe	No. Dry Ewes
Southdown	28	60.0	96.8	88.5	1
Shropshire	25	67.6	101.9	89.0	1
Hampshire	27	72.0	100.5	107.9	2
Suffolk	30	71.1	99.4	112.3	1

These lots were very uniform as to age, percentage of twins, and number of lambs raised. The Suffolk and Hampshire lambs are about equal in final weight, and the Shropshire lambs were 7.6 pounds heavier than the Southdown.

carcasses graded higher than the Suffolk and realized a greater value per lamb when sold on the New York market.

In the sale of these individual carcasses practically all the heavy carcasses weighing over 40 pounds were

TABLE V.

Grade and Value on Foot. (Lambs from Crossbreds)

	CHOICE LAMBS			GOOD LAMBS			MEDIUM LAMBS			COMMON LAMBS			Av. Val. Lamb
	No.	Per Cent	Av. Wt.	No.	Per Cent	Av. Wt.	No.	Per Cent	Av. Wt.	No.	Per Cent	Av. Wt.	
Southd.	8	28.6	70.4	5	17.9	57.6	13	46.4	56.1	2	7.1	50.0	\$4.04
Shrop.	7	28.0	76.3	8	32.0	67.4	10	40.0	61.8	0	—	—	4.70
Hamp.	7	25.9	86.1	7	25.9	77.9	11	40.7	63.6	2	7.5	47.5	4.90
Suff.	9	30.0	86.1	5	16.7	70.2	11	36.6	68.8	5	16.7	50.2	4.73

In grade the Suffolks not only have the larger number of choice lambs but also a larger percentage of common. The Southdown and Shropshire lambs compare quite favorably. In value per lamb on foot they rank, Hampshire, Suffolk, Shropshire, Southdown.

The carcass grade and value of lambs as sold on the New York City market is interesting in that it gives rather an advantage to the

cut into wholesale cuts and sold accordingly; hence, there was no discrimination in favor of the lighter carcasses. The gross price at New York City for the entire shipment was \$23.45 per hundred dressed which is near the top of the season, and deducting all expenses the lambs brought \$7.64 per hundred on the ranch which is about in keeping with the prevailing market price at that time.

TABLE VI

Slaughter and Sale Record

	CHOICE LAMBS		GOOD LAMBS		MEDIUM LAMBS		Av. Wt. Carcass N. Y.	Dressed Yield	Av. Sale Price Per Cwt.	Av. Val. Lamb
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent				
Southdown	17	65.4	8	30.8	1	3.8	31.5	52.6	\$24.37	\$7.73
Shropshire	11	44.0	11	44.0	3	12.0	33.4	50.4	23.96	8.08
Hampshire	11	44.0	9	36.0	5	20.0	38.1	52.0	23.72	9.16
Suffolk	6	24.0	13	52.0	6	24.0	37.6	50.8	23.35	8.90

Southdown Association in Pennsylvania Again

AFTER August 5, 1931, the office of the American Southdown Breeders Association will be at Room 203 Agricultural Building, State College, Pennsylvania. For the past year Mr. W. L. Henning, secretary of the organization, has been at Madison, Wisconsin, but is now returning to his Pennsylvania post.

Ho - Hum

SHEEPMEN meet and agree to cut shearer's and herder's wages, saving thereby 75 cents and step right up and cheerfully pay a freight rate that yields a "reasonable rate of profit" on a capitalization three or four times the actual value of the railroads, losing \$75 for every 75 cents they have "saved" by shoving down wages.

Sheepmen offer their products—raw materials—to buyers in a position to take them or let them alone, and call it "marketing." As sellers, their strategic position is zero minus, and "pools" can't eliminate the surplus nor raise the price of cotton, greatest competitor of wool.

Now, this is not pessimism, or destructive criticism, but a plain statement of facts. Personally, I am optimistic. I hope to see sheepmen wake up and do as California's orange men have done. That is, eliminate to the fullest extent every buy-cheap-and-sell-dear middleman standing between them and the consumers of their products. I hope, when that time comes, to see first quality, all-virgin-wool products offered to the consumer for what they are worth and not at a price made up of numerous senseless profits. Shoddy will be shoddy and the wool surplus will be no more. Rayon, cotton, and silk will sell on their own merits, and not as now, on the demerits of the so-called woolen goods of today. Fat lambs, from the sheepmen's own slaughtering plants, will be distributed in

sanitary containers at a price fair to producer and consumer both.

We progress by trial and error. Haven't we had enough of these to goad us into action of the aggressive kind? Why not lay a few golden eggs for ourselves, in our own

nest, and not for the middleman? Isn't there a retired sheepman anywhere with brains and guts and money enough to start something, and incidentally, to immortalize himself? Don't all speak at once! *Burney, Calif.* L. Braden

Attitude Toward Feeder Lambs

JULY found feeders without a definite program. Between abnormal heat in the Mississippi Valley, financial turmoil, and general uncertainty, farmers were in a quandary, and more intent on saving a hay crop than considering purchases. The break in fat lambs was far from reassuring, purchasing on a falling market being contrary to human nature. A tendency on the part of bank depositors to call around for their money did not facilitate securing feeding loans. Nor were the right kind of feeders plentiful, second cuts of Oregon and Idaho bands reaching Chicago weighing 65 to 70 pounds while the few feeder orders available called for 55 to 60-pound stock; consequently second cuts went to killers at \$5.25, tops selling at \$7.40@7.50. At Omaha feeders paid \$5.50, but in Chicago territory demand was negligible.

Bankers are equivocal in their attitude toward feeder loans. Prices are attractive, the present combination of cheap lambs with abundant cheap feed rarely happening. Hay, pasture and small grains constitute a marketing problem that must be reckoned with and is part of the country banker's function. However, the unannounced slogan is "buy 'em lower." Word has gone out that the area in the Northwest where the bulk of the thin lambs come from is dry and that there will be plenty later. The average feeder and the banker from whom he expects financial ammunition are in the same mood as the small boy, sent for sour milk, who replied, "I'll wait 'till it sours," when told that only the sweet article was available. Feeders are waiting for a cheap crop

of thin lambs; how cheap they do not know.

Until the situation, financial and otherwise, clarifies, speculation as to the outcome is futile. A large number of lambs, in the aggregate, will be needed; in fact potential demand is realized, but when buyers are in dilatory mood artificial acceleration is impossible. Not until they realize that bottom has been passed will they come into the market. Most of the farm-fed lambs made money or paid well for the feed last season, so that the operation is not under the same odium as cattle. But many potential feeders are unable to finance the operation, putting the problem squarely up to the local banker, who should realize that a farmer with a crop of feed on his hands can build up an equity of 25@30 pounds from the moment he tackles the job. By financing him the local banker is merely discharging his logical function. A dull market at midsummer may mean activity later on. The corn belt is not going out of the feeding game, either with respect to sheep or cattle, as these are the only instruments by which grass, hay, and coarse grains can be converted into cash.

Speculative feeders are in the same fix as farmers. Few of them have working capital, and discovering "angels" is difficult. One speculative operator on an extensive scale in the corn belt "went wrong" in June, which will put him out of commission for at least one season. His mishap was due in some measure to the crash in fed yearling prices which wiped out profits garnered earlier in the season. The "chain" plan, advertised as an efficacious

method of bringing breeders without feed and farmers without lambs together to their mutual advantage also slipped a cog and will probably be out of commission as owners on the range lack assurance that they will receive their money in the finality of a more or less speculative operation.

For an emergency created in 1930 by an excess supply of western lambs with no adequate outlet to the farm feeding area, relief was devised by a joint operation in which western breeders, owners of thin stock, and farm feeders with unmerchantable feed were brought together; the former furnishing stock and the latter finishing it at a stated price per pound for the gain. Early experience proved highly satisfactory. Breeders realized one to two cents per pound more for their lambs than had they accepted distress values on the range last fall, while at 10 per cent for the gain, feeders realized substantial prices for pasture, roughage and farm-grown gains, but these results were secured by competent feeders. Later returns dispelled any idea that a formula had been developed. To quote a man who assumed responsibility for supervising the handling of 75,000 lambs thus contracted: "I would not undertake the task again for a remuneration of \$1.00 per head. It is the old story of personal ability to do an effective job. Our early returns were by capable men and in many instances financial results were phenomenal. Subsequently the other element reported losses piling up. Some did not make a pound of gain in weeks, others turned lambs into burr infested cornfields that ruined fleeces and still others ran up excessive mortality through neglect. It might be possible to distinguish between competency and lack of it, but I am not equal to the job and in any event essential supervision makes the plan impossible." This outcome at a time when feeders are planning tightening up contracts at the expense of breeders threatens continuance of the contract feeding system. It merely affords another

demonstration of the fact that individuality is a factor of major importance and that competence is an asset.

This season feeder lambs will be cash; checks on country banks, telephone advices that drafts will be accepted when the stock arrives, and other uncertain settlement methods are taboo.

Banks have a habit of closing their doors and a check issued overnight may be worthless next day. Packers pay the same day, as do yard traders and that will be the settlement basis.

Speculators will not constitute the same pillar of strength as in recent years, as the fill they must get to pay their way is worth little. Cost of handling feeding and weighing at the stock yards is identical whether the fill makes 5 or 10 cents per pound. With the speculator out, commission men must sell thin lambs to the man who feeds them and they will not be disposed to take chances on collections. It will be New York exchange or hard cash before the property goes on the cars.

J. E. Poole

Importation of Corriedales

AN importation of four Corriedale rams and twenty-four ewes of the same breed was recently made by Mr. E. G. Post of the University of Montana from New Zealand.

Three of the rams and seven high class ewes and a specially selected show ewe were purchased by Mr. Post from the famous Hui Hui flocks. These flocks were a portion of the original foundation flock of the Corriedale breed established in New Zealand over 60 years ago by the late James Little, a Scotch shepherd who had an extraordinary gift as a breeder. His son and grandson have carried his work on successfully, as recent show records of the Hui Hui sheep evidence.

Mr. Post also selected two ewes from the flock of Messrs. C. & T. Anderson, an off-shoot of the foundation flock established by the late

James Little. From another valuable flock in North Canterbury, that of Mr. Owen T. Evans, Mr. Post took fourteen ewes and one stud ram.

The selections made by Mr. Post, according to information received from New Zealand, were regarded there by breeders and the inspectors who passed the sheep for export, as a very high representation of the Corriedale breed.

South Dakota Meetings

SIX hundred lamb feeders and interested sheep farmers attended the fifteen meetings which were completed June 30 in northeastern and central South Dakota. The meetings were arranged by the agricultural departments of the Milwaukee Railroad in conjunction with local bankers, extension agents and livestock feeders.

The conferences were conducted in specially equipped cars made particularly for the meetings. Lambs of various types and finish were on exhibit and explanations were made as to the values of different classes. Miniature racks, troughs and bunks borrowed from the U. S. Department of Agriculture were on display.

Lamb feeding in all of its phases, diseases, losses and market trends were topics discussed at these meetings.

W. F. Schnaidt and A. L. Eberle of the State College at Brookings, in addition to the members of the agricultural departments of the Milwaukee road, were in charge of the programs.

Similar meetings will be conducted in Iowa this month under the joint arrangement of the Livestock Specialist at Ames, the Secretary of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the Milwaukee Road.

Death of Jack Newcomer

JACK NEWCOMER died June 12 in the Mercy Hospital at Flagstaff, Arizona. He came to the

United States from England in 1877 and sheared sheep around Heppner, Oregon, and other places in the Northwest. Later he ran his own sheep for a time around Casper, Wyoming, but the past twenty years he has spent mostly in Arizona shipping sheep to and from the National Ram Sale and to Kansas City.

He was in great demand as caretaker for the fat lambs in the spring months, doing all he was paid to do, and a little more. He will be greatly missed by his friends, who were many.

On his death-bed he sent greetings to all his friends, and you of his friends who may read this, please consider his last message delivered.

T. J. Hudspeth

Fine Wool Up in Pennsylvania

FINE wool brought 5 cents per pound more than the coarse product in Pennsylvania the present season, lending new proof to the theory that "history repeats itself" and in the cycle of wool prices that Merino takes precedence every 10 years. Eastern houses on the market exclusively for Merino are bidding from 20 to 21 cents, f. o. b. the producers' shipping depot, while quotations on coarse and medium fleeces range around 15 cents per pound.

The bulk of the central Pennsylvania wools have been sold. Members of the wool pool here in Huntingdon County received 14½ cents for their coarse product, while nonmembers were paid only 13½ cents. Private dealers have secured large quantities at similar figures.

In Greene and Washington counties, southwestern Pennsylvania, the "home of Merinos" and our principal sheep-raising belt, dealers who buy for themselves as well as the local representatives of the woolen mills and commission firms are paying 20 and 21 cents for short and long staple Merino at the farmers' gates.

Neffs Mills, Pa. Wm. G. Moore

WOOL MARKETS

Reported and Discussed by
The National Wool Marketing Corporation

+ + +

Directors of The Corporation

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J. A. HOOPER, *Vice President*, Salt Lake City, Utah

J. B. WILSON, *Secretary-Manager*, Boston, Mass.

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W. W. BILLINGS, Lansing, Mich.

+ + +

The Summer Wool Situation

Statement by the

NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

ONE does not need rose-colored glasses to view optimistically the wool situation at the opening of July. From every standpoint the outlook is favorable to the grower who has consigned his wool—either to the National Wool Marketing Corporation or to a reputable dealer who can be depended upon to merchandise it in the best interest of the producer.

June saw a large volume of wool consumed by the mills, probably the largest for any month of the year. Sales during the month were fairly large but many of the transactions, we believe, represent the clearing of the cheap wools acquired by dealers during the past six weeks to two months. The National did not participate so extensively in the movement because its selling agents did not feel justified in meeting the competition offered by the holders of these cheap wools. The month closed with a firming of prices and a generally stronger undertone.

The bulk of the wools moved during June were long staple of half-blood and finer grades. At the last of the month all of the half-blood wool the National had graded-up had been sold. New wools are being graded as rapidly as possible in preparation for the fall selling season, which is expected to develop better prices than those of the last few weeks. After having been draggy for practically a year, quarter-blood and three-eighths wools appear to be coming into great demand, due largely to the comparatively cheap basis to which they have drifted. Low quarter-blood wools have been selling freely at fairly strong prices. The demand for these wools and their price strength has been due to the fact that the bulk of the low quarter-blood wool used in this country comes from abroad. At present foreign importations are extremely light and manufacturers

using this grade have been extensive purchasers from domestic sources. The situation in braid wools is very similar.

Because everything points toward better wool prices later the National has declined opportunities to make many sales during June. The Cooperative, however, did a fair volume of business during the month but could have moved considerably more wool had it chosen to reduce its prices to meet competition. Although many mills are very busy and because of low stocks need new wools immediately, some of the sales made during the month suggest that some operators considered prices right to cover an advancing market.

When President Hoover issued his proposal for a one-year holiday on international governmental debts the latter part of June it proved a decided stimulus to business. Its first apparent influence was toward reviving confidence in the world financial structure. Stock markets all over the world responded with higher prices. The wool tops futures markets of New York, Roubaix and Antwerp showed increases. Cotton, wheat and other commodities showed strength. A declining tendency at Bradford also was stemmed. If all nations approve the Hoover proposal, as appears likely, its influence will be far-reaching. The National hopes that the prospect of better world business will inspire those who have been selling their wool at below its real value, both in the producing sections and in Boston, to halt this practice.

At the time the President's suggestion was made public, Paul A. Draper, president of Draper & Company, was in Montana. He sensed an immediate response from growers and bankers in that state. Their reaction to the response given by business and financial circles to the Hoover idea was that higher wool prices are to be anticipated and that this is an extremely inopportune time to sell wool outright.

Wool prices showed an appreciable hardening tendency along Summer Street the last week of June. The gathering confidence in the prospects for wool had their inception, it is quite evident, in the events following the Hoover announcement. The firmness of the market did not mean a mark-up in prices, except in the case of a few grades of wool for which supplies are very scant, so much as it meant less difficulty in obtaining the top side of the current quoted range of prices. Buyers were less insistent upon price concessions.

Developments this last week of the month demonstrated that factors outside of the wool market itself have been largely in control of the situation. Certainly the statistical set-up of wool did not change any within the week. The strengthening in wool is, therefore, attributable to the better outlook for business, the rising stock market, upward trends in the tops futures market, in cotton, silk and other commodities.

Since the first of the year there has been no let-up in the upward trend in wool consumption. Moreover, no slackening is in sight for the immediate future. The situation is such that the summer season is expected to be contrary to the general rule. Instead of witnessing the customary lull, the summer period is expected to be fairly active. One mill recently asked the operatives in its worsted division to forego their summer vacation privileges until the rush period was over. While figures on wool consumption have not been issued by the Department of Commerce for May a report by the Department of Labor indicates that the total for the fifth month will show an increase over April, which still ranks the high month in government totals for the year. The Department of Labor estimate is based on the number of people employed by mills during the month, which showed a strong increase.

Spinning mills are busier than they have been for several months. A heavy season for overcoatings is anticipated. Cutting of men's garments totaled 4,722,000 pieces during April, the largest monthly total since October, 1929. Cutting during the low month of the depression, December, 1929, was 2,840,000 pieces. The fact that representatives of woolen mills sampled considerable wool the latter part of June suggests the prospects of greater activity in this division of the industry.

In a communication to member associations the last week in June, the National Corporation reported that "Texas wools are being sold by dealers today at relatively cheaper prices than any other fine wools. Intrinsically, these Texas wools are worth several cents a clean pound more than original long fine wool from other states but due to the fact that growers sold so much wool at shearing time at prices considerably below actual value it has enabled dealers to buy and resell these wools at a profit and still keep the prices below those of Territory fine wools that are inferior. Although the National has sold a good volume of wool

during the past month, sales of Texas wools have been comparatively light, due slightly to the fact that the National does not feel justified in meeting this sort of competition." With the market firming and the outlook generally very healthy it is hoped that the holders of these wools will insist on full value in the future and will not continue to undersell.

There is and will continue to be some apprehension along Summer Street until it is known just what some dealers will do with their consigned wools. Some wools were obtained on the promise of rather immediate sale and returns to the producer within a few weeks or months. If any volume of these consigned wools are unloaded on the market merely because some dealer promised a grower final returns within a comparatively short time it may prolong market recovery and the grower may find later in the season it was a mistake to have his wool so promptly pushed on the market.

June closed with the 1931 wool tonnage of the National substantially above that for the same time last year. On June 24 shipments by all local associations to the National amounted to 63,296,092 pounds. Last year, on June 28, six days later, the total shipped was 45,242,388 pounds.

Prices, Selling and Corporation Affairs

By SECRETARY WILSON

I REALIZE that the path of those who have attempted to predict the probable future price trends of agricultural commodities during the past year has been a rocky one. Yet, despite this, I am going to prophesy that prices on fine wools will, late this year, be higher than at present. With consumption steadily increasing I do not see how wool prices can remain stationary at this level very much longer. Further decline is almost out of the question. An upturn in values seems inevitable.

Wool today is probably in the strongest statistical position of any of the basic commodities. Instead of being faced with a more or less burdensome surplus, stocks of wool the world over, at this time, are estimated to be approximately 100,000,000 pounds less than one year ago. World wool production this year, despite the increase in the United States, will be fully 25,000,000 pounds less than last year. Wool consumption in this country is now much larger than a year ago; stocks of finished goods are less. Many worsted mills in this country are enjoying the best business they have had during the past three years. Many mills are operating on a day-and-night basis, so that consumption is certain to be materially higher than last year. Foreign wool prices, tariff duty added, are from 15 to 20 cents per clean pound higher than comparable domestic wool. This is the widest spread that has occurred for

years, and in the past such a wide spread usually has been followed by hardening domestic prices.

We have said, many times, that growers' low sales at shearing were a vital factor in the soft market of May and June. The situation presented such critical aspects the last of May that the National broadcast an appeal to growers to stop sacrificing their wools at ridiculously low prices. We are pleased at the resistant attitude taken by many growers when the seriousness of the situation was brought to their attention. Soon after the National sent telegrams urging growers not to sell, dealers were forced to pay higher prices in Texas and in the Northwest. As this is written (the last of June) prices in the field are better than they have been for the past month.

The fact that the dealers are paying more money in the field is very helpful to the position of the National Wool Marketing Corporation in stabilizing the market because, with independent wools taken at strong prices, their holders cannot sluff them off as cheaply as was done with some of the purchases made earlier at the lower levels. We believe that much of the cheaper wools already have gone to the mills. Needless to say, they were turned at very low prices, the dealers being content to sell under the quotable market in order to realize quick sale. As these cheap wools are moved and the dealers refuse to cut prices in order to obtain quick sale the market will commence to show strength. Reports coming to us suggest that dealers are seeing the short-sightedness of the selling policy they have followed the last two months. With wool consumption going up steadily, they are realizing that they might as well obtain more money for their wools. It is the belief now that the dealers, since they are paying more for their wools in the field, will not continue any longer to sell at such sacrificial prices as they have accepted recently. From every point of approach wool prices ought to be a full five cents per clean pound higher today and would be if the dealers were doing as much as the National to obtain all the wool was worth and were not cutting prices on all sides.

We have every reason to believe that while dealers may cease offering wools at bargain figures, they will not cease their policy of continually underselling the National. The determination of the Street is to break the growers' cooperative. They may tell many appealing stories of their profound interest in the wool grower but nevertheless their main aim now is to destroy the growers' marketing agency. To keep the market down is one way they feel this can be done.

The dealers have a weapon which is now being used against the National and which, we are fearful, may come more extensively into the picture in the future. They have obtained a considerable volume of wool on consignment. Some of this already has been sacrificed on the market with considerable loss to the grower. The National is not sacrificing any of its wools and, as a result, has been forced to pass by con-

siderable business. We do not feel that it would be fair to meet some of the competition in order to get business. Yet, in spite of all that the National has and is doing to sustain the market, it is rumored in producing areas that the National is responsible for the sagging markets of May and June. Nothing could be more ridiculous and untrue. The National is the one seller on the street that has stuck for top prices. We have been told time and time again by mill buyers that they could purchase wool cheaper anywhere else on Summer Street than from us. We could have sold a lot more wool if we had cared to meet the offers of dealers, which in many instances, were at least five cents per clean pound below what we are asking.

Members of the National will be kept in closer touch with the business of their organization this year. We are also going to be able, I confidently feel, to make reasonably quick returns on 1931 wools. With an active market in prospect our stocks should move much more rapidly than in 1930. The wools are to be placed in smaller pools than those of 1930, which will be an important step in the direction of earlier settlement. As soon as one of these smaller pools is cleaned up an accounting will be made.

Our accounting department has been expanded and local associations will be kept constantly informed. Weekly reports on wool sales are to be given each local association. Each month each local association will be advised of the volume of wool delivered from its holdings and the volume remaining to market. Insofar as possible locals will be kept advised of all sales involving their wools, but this cannot be kept absolutely up to date. A mill, for example, places an order for, say 50,000 pounds of Territory fine staple, for later delivery. The sale has been made but the total cannot be accredited to associations until the mill buyer selects the wool. The order may all be filled with wool from one state or from several.

There are many hopeful things in the offing. The wool manufacturing industry is giving more thought to research. A substantial sum has been provided for scientific investigation into the problem of developing new outlets for wool. Modern tastes are to be studied. When information on this subject is obtained the mills will know where their opportunities lie.

JULY 8TH

Manufacturers stocking up for the future and prices improving. We have sold wool in large quantities this week at 3¾ cents a pound clean above last week, and we are taking advantage of every opportunity to push the market up nearer where it belongs. Appears very evident that growers who ship to the National are going to be much better off than those who sell at home.

NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

The Cooperative as a Topmaker

IT HAS come to my attention that a member of the faculty of Harvard University, speaking on wool cooperative marketing before the recent meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation at Manhattan, Kansas, June 8 to 12, suggested some changes in policy for the National Wool Marketing Corporation. This man, an economist, said, among other things, that the Cooperative should discontinue dealing in tops and noils because it was stepping beyond its legitimate field of operation.

Inasmuch as this talk was made before a group of men sincerely interested in building the soundest cooperative marketing structure possible in this country I desire to point out the error in this man's view. Such a suggestion could come only from an individual who is not practically familiar with wool marketing. The National Wool Marketing Corporation was organized and is in the field today to merchandise the wool of its members in the most advantageous and effective way. Topmaking is but a form of merchandising wool. It has so been recognized in England for many years and the same attitude is growing in this country.

Had the National sold wool only in the grease during the past year we could have deprived ourselves of a considerable volume of business. I believe that our organization has marketed at least 25,000,000 pounds of wool as tops since we were formed. This has filled a valuable service in the trade, as many mills have closed down their own combing facilities and have bought tops on the open market. Had the National not seen fit to merchandise some of its wools as tops we would not have established contact with these mills.

Personally, I believe that topmaking occupies a very vital place in the Cooperative movement. Quite naturally, we are out to merchandise our wools in the most effective manner. When the opportunities afforded in tops are attractive, as they have been the past six months, we feel it is to the best interest of the growers we serve to convert some of our wool to tops and merchandise it that way. We are not developing our tops business with the deliberate view of driving any private topmaker out of the field—in fact, we sell a lot of wool to topmakers—we are simply alert to every advantageous method for merchandising our wools.

In view of the fact that the growers' corporation feels that tops constitute a legitimate medium of merchandising wool it is essential that it also continue to sell noils, which are a by-product of topmaking. The long fibers are combed into the tops and the short remaining fibers are noils, used chiefly in the woolen trade.

SOL MAYER, President,
National Wool Marketing Corporation.

Large Volume to Cooperative

THE last week of June shipments of 1931 wools to the National Wool Marketing Corporation were approximately 45 per cent above the total for the corresponding time last year. Total shipments to Boston on June 24 totaled 63,269,092 pounds of wool. This figure does not include several million pounds of wool stored at Portland, Oregon. On June 28, last year, the closest date for which a tabulation of wool shipments by local associations is available, the tonnage shipped amounted to 45,242,388 pounds.

The Utah Cooperative again was the first unit of the National to ship more than 10,000,000 pounds of wool. The June 24 total showed Utah as having shipped 10,211,358 pounds, which is more than came from the state during the entire 1930 season. Last year the Utah shipments did not pass the 10,000,000-pound mark until the middle of July.

Increase in Cooperative shipments from Texas, the nation's largest wool-producing state, is most gratifying. Early in the season it was predicted by many that Texas would fall below its 1930 shipments to the National. Already the National has received more Texas spring wools than it did in 1930 and competent authorities in the Lone Star state estimate the total 1931 tonnage will surpass that of last year by fully 15 to 20 per cent. The Mid-Texas Association already has shipped more wool than it did during the entire 1930 season.

Nevada has increased its shipments by the largest percentage of any of the member associations. Last year's total for that state was approximately 1,300,000 pounds. The June 24 total for Nevada was 2,961,984 pounds. Associations which already have shipped tonnages very close to their 1930 complete totals are the American Mohair, Lone Star and Sonora units of Texas and Arizona.

Montana and New Mexico are at present the scenes of principal activity in wool shipping. With considerable wool to be shorn and shipped from New Mexico the first of July the Cooperative volume from that state exceeded by a substantial margin the total for the corresponding time a year ago. All reports from Montana indicate the National will obtain more wool from that state than it did last year. Fine staple wools of the type which Montana produces in abundance have exceedingly good prospects on the current year's market and with prices firming up generally growers in that state feel that cooperative marketing offers them their best opportunity.

The following tabulation presents a comparison of wool shipments by local associations up to and including June 24 compared with shipments as of June 28 for the preceding season:

	June 24, 1931	June 28, 1930
Arizona	1,502,119	1,267,084
California	1,616,772	2,037,955
Sonora	1,759,706	
Western Idaho	3,195,276	3,385,657
Oregon-Washington	3,434,946	4,174,644
Southwest	4,509,114	1,526,924
Lone Star	6,149,609	3,261,645
Central	325,404	
American Mohair	1,335,649	837,048
Mid-Texas	2,699,722	1,137,693
Utah	10,211,358	9,346,748
Nevada	2,961,984	897,272
Pacific	3,096,467	2,072,223
New Mexico	1,354,470	482,436
Colorado	4,448,695	3,540,079
Eastern Idaho	3,177,537	2,255,626
Wyoming	5,293,247	5,489,690
*Indiana	538,418	
Colorado-New Mexico	1,192,116	1,087,174
*Wisconsin	271,376	
Iowa	816,775	614,101
Montana	1,057,906	1,018,548
United	165,897	
Midwest	1,355,858	141,349
North Dakota	132,232	
Minnesota	386,335	229,412
South Dakota	280,104	202,561

63,269,092 45,242,388

*Shipped through Central in 1930.

Corporation Sales for June

THE June sales shown in the following list are representative of all types comprising the approximately 18 million pounds sold by the Corporation in June.

Fine Staple

		Per lb. Clean Basis
21,000 lbs.	Montana	\$.62
12,000 lbs.	Montana	.63 1/2
7,000 lbs.	Oregon-Washington	.60
25,500 lbs.	Idaho	.60

Fine French Combing

50,000 lbs.	Wyoming	.56
30,000 lbs.	Utah	.56
37,000 lbs.	Dakota	.57
45,000 lbs.	Oregon-Washington	.57
250,000 lbs.	Oregon-Washington	.59
25,000 lbs.	Utah	.57
36,000 lbs.	Dakota	.56
92,000 lbs.	Montana	.57
34,000 lbs.	Western Idaho	.57
29,000 lbs.	Nevada	.57

Half-Blood Staple

18,000 lbs.	Montana	.57
20,000 lbs.	Michigan	.52
55,000 lbs.	Oregon-Washington	.58
75,000 lbs.	Oregon-Washington	.54
9,200 lbs.	Idaho	.54
50,000 lbs.	Colorado	.56

Half-Blood Clothing

100,000 lbs.	Dakota	.55
14,000 lbs.	Wyoming	.55
15,000 lbs.	Oregon	.55

20,000 lbs.	Nevada	.53
25,000 lbs.	Montana	.53
10,000 lbs.	Utah	.53
225,000 lbs.	Dakota	.50

Three-Eighths Staple

30,000 lbs.	Montana	.49
25,000 lbs.	Idaho	.45/6
37,000 lbs.	Montana	.45/6
100,000 lbs.	Idaho	.47
90,000 lbs.	Wyoming	.47
14,000 lbs.	Utah	.47
145,700 lbs.	Wyoming	.46

Three-Eighths Clothing

66,000 lbs.	Dakota	.42
200,000 lbs.	Territory	.43
140,000 lbs.	Dakota	.40

Quarter-Blood Staple

28,300 lbs.	Oregon	.40
32,800 lbs.	Colorado	.36
200,000 lbs.	Dakota	.36

Quarter-Blood Clothing

46,000 lbs.	Valley (Oregon)	.40
115,000 lbs.	Valley (Oregon)	.37

In Original Bags

550,000 lbs.	Colorado	.52
33,000 lbs.	Utah	.55
35,000 lbs.	Utah	.52
23,000 lbs.	Oregon	.55
57,700 lbs.	Dakota	.53
15,000 lbs.	Arizona	.50
20,000 lbs.	Nevada	.54
50,000 lbs.	New Mexico	.52
13,300 lbs.	Oregon	.52 3/4
760,465 lbs.	New Mexico	.55 1/2

Tops

		Grease Wt. Pound	Price
32,000 lbs.	High Half-blood	(100,000 gr.)	.75
11,000 lbs.	Low Quarter	(25,000 gr.)	.49 1/2
35,000 lbs.	Fine	(100,000 gr.)	.80
30,000 lbs.	High Half-blood	(86,000 gr.)	.74 1/2
55,000 lbs.	Low Quarter	(115,000 gr.)	.49 1/2
10,000 lbs.	Fine	(28,500 gr.)	.75
15,000 lbs.	Fine Dry	(43,000 gr.)	.75
10,000 lbs.	Fine Dry	(28,500 gr.)	.78
150,000 lbs.	Fine Dry	(430,000 gr.)	.79
300,000 lbs.	Three-eighths Oil	(715,000 gr.)	.58
40,000 lbs.	3/8 Combing	(100,000 gr.)	.62
25,000 lbs.	Fine Oil	(71,500 gr.)	.78
2,500 lbs.	Fine Dry	(7,200 gr.)	.80
60,000 lbs.	Fine Dry	(170,800 gr.)	.78

Fleece

		Per lb. Clean Price
75,000 lbs.	Ohio Delaine	\$.69
100,000 lbs.	Southern Fleece	.34
20,000 lbs.	Michigan 1/2-blood Staple	.52
20,000 lbs.	Pennsylvania Delaine	.65
27,000 lbs.	Missouri 1/2-blood Cloth.	.46
300,000 lbs.	Three-eighths Fleece	.41
61,000 lbs.	Indiana	.40
30,000 lbs.	New York	.35
150,000 lbs.	Indiana	.35

Wool Tops in the Cooperative Program

By JOSEPH P. DRAPER Treasurer, Draper & Co., Sales Agents of National Wool Marketing Corporation

TOPS are combed wool. First, the wool is graded and and sorted, next scoured, then carded, and if the final product is to be worsted cloth, it is combed into top, which is a roving like very soft rope in which all fibers are parallel. This top goes to spinners to be made into yarn from which the worsted cloth itself is woven and finished.

If, on the other hand, woolen cloth is to be made, the yarn is spun directly from roving produced by the carding-machine and the fibers are not carefully combed so that all lie parallel. In combing, the shorter wool fibers, together with any defect such as burrs and shives not already taken out in carding, are removed and this by-product, called "noils," is itself used extensively in wool blends going into woolen cloth. The woolen system in general employs short-fibered wools, technically known as "clothing wools." This term is confusing for it should be borne in mind that the longer combing or worsted wools likewise are used mostly for making fabrics for dresses and men's clothing.

There are two different methods of manufacturing worsted yarn: one, the Bradford or English system, in which long wools are preferable and a fairly high percentage of oil (about 3 per cent) is applied to the wool so that the tops are said to be "combed in oil"; the other, the French system, where the wool is combed nearly dry (with about one-half per cent of oil) and shorter combing wools are used, although these are generally not so short as the wools used on the woolen system.

Tops then are the raw material with which the spinner begins his job of spinning yarn. Throughout the East there are large independent mills which are confined to just this specialty of spinning. These spinning mills do not buy raw wool; they buy tops, and the wool growers' selling agency, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, is a topmaker and seller.

Topmakers generally do not own or operate the mills manufacturing the tops they sell. Combing mills for the most part manufacture on commission, charging so much per pound for the finished tops. The topmaker and merchant selects his wool, arranges his blends, and sends the wool with proper instructions to the comber, who does the actual manufacturing and ships as directed.

This product thus carefully made can obviously be produced in definite types and each top-maker has his own designated standards against which he can sell year in and year out for "spot" or future delivery. The fact that tops can thus be standardized makes them one of the best forms in which to sell wool. This is why in the wool futures market recently established

by the New York Cotton Exchange all trading is done in a certain established type of top. Wool itself differs district by district and clip by clip, but standard tops remain the same.

From the spinner's standpoint tops give him an ideal form of wool supply. He can buy for delivery as he needs the material for manufacture and thus work on low inventories; and he can cover future requirements with no risk as to quality of delivery. The tops are more uniform and better combed in very many cases than he could produce himself. It is no wonder that even many weaving mills which formerly bought wool in the grease and did their own combing and spinning now buy tops and start their manufacturing from this material. The top business has thus grown rapidly in importance.

A wool selling agency is greatly helped by the ability to sell its merchandise in top form. This gives a flexibility to selling operations and greatly increases the opportunities for making sales. Compare a selling method which requires the physical presence of wool for examination by the buyer, who may want to buy wool for delivery through several future months, with the sale of a standard top which requires no specific lot of wool and can be arranged for exact delivery in any quantity on precise standard specifications into the indefinite future. Again, the wool market is sensitive and speculative in nature. By means of future sales of tops, wool can be disposed of quickly and a real hedging process enjoyed independent of a technical futures exchange. Not only does the seller benefit but the buyer at the same time is enabled to cover on future commitments. The method permits the transaction of business otherwise impossible.

From other angles the sale of tops is a valuable means of marketing wool. Unightly wool often comes out beautifully in tops and what in its earlier state would bring a low price frequently nets a much higher return when converted into attractive merchandise. Again, there should always be a legitimate top profit and an additional return should be secured on wool sold in the form of top.

The sale of wool in tops lends itself particularly to the cooperative marketing plan because of the economies possible in the physical handling of wool put into tops. The bulk of the wool formerly sold in tops is shipped to Boston, carted to warehouses, raised to upper floors by whip or elevator, tiered and stored. If the wool is graded, the bags are later untiered and trucked to the grading floor, unpacked and fleeces thrown into the various grade piles. The topmaker buys those wools and, if in graded piles, the wool is repacked

into bags, lowered to trucks, carted to the station and shipped out to the combing mill, with the necessity of an additional local freight payment. The Cooperative's selling organization on the other hand can route wools directly to the combing mills, there to be opened, graded and sorted, and shipped out in the form of finished top, without repacking or handling, re-cartage or an extra local freight. These economies must obviously effect a great saving; and the wool grower would be in a position to profit thereby and receive the wool dealer's and the topmaker's profit.

The experience of the National Wool Marketing Corporation during the year 1930 in the sale of wool through tops has shown great advantages in this method as a means of disposing of wool under the most trying conditions. The great difficulty confronting the National at the outset was the dropping market and the presence of a large quantity of essentially topmaking wools—and these the less desirable wools—among dealers and consignees. A large portion of these were

consigned wools and during the spring and early summer their prices dropped very rapidly, permitting topmakers to make very cheap purchases and thus placing in their hands some 25,000,000 pounds or more of wool on the basis of which to establish a very low market. The National was just getting under way and was not fully organized to meet these conditions; so during the early months of its existence the National did not force the top market. It got a considerable portion of the business, always on the high side but not in the quantities which would be possible under normal conditions. As the year progressed, however, larger and larger quantities of wool were sold in the form of tops and at present the business is on an established basis of volume which is always increasing.

It is the intention of the National Wool Marketing Corporation to make full use of this valuable method of wool marketing, doing so with the conviction that it is an economically, sound, modern development and one of the most important factors in securing the highest return to the wool grower.

The Boston Wool Market

By H. A. KIDDER

A MUCH more confident feeling is noted in the wool trade than in any of the recent months. While the actual foundation for this confidence is not always apparent upon the surface, undoubtedly it exists, and is a factor which both buyer and sellers are taking into account in current calculations. With the domestic clip estimated at better than 70 per cent out of the hands of growers, either by direct sale or by consignment, the center of disturbance is being rapidly shifted from primary to seaboard markets. As usual, the question now is whether the wool purchased can be turned over to the mills at a figure which will allow a fair profit to the handler.

It is evident that an earnest effort is being made to lift the market out of the price rut where it has been so long. Every possible help is being invoked to bring about this desirable end. Belief that the psychological moment has arrived for an advance, President Hoover's initiative in the matter of foreign debt moratorium, a more hopeful attitude on the part of business men generally—all these

and other things, some of them more or less remote, are relied upon to bring better times to the textile industry. It is an axiom in the trade that when the mills are profitably employed there is no difficulty in turning over the current clip at remunerative prices.

That the market is fundamentally sound is believed by many, and this belief is being strengthened by what is happening from day to day. The demand for wool from both topmakers and manufacturers is quite general, and it seems to the experts to be remarkably steady. Some of the more cautious are saying that improved market conditions are as yet more a hope than an actuality, but there is no disputing the fact that the feeling is distinctly better in all sections of the market and that the outlook is more promising than it has been for many months.

With better conditions existing in domestic primary and distributing markets, it is only to be expected that the eyes of textile leaders should be turned to foreign sources of strength for support in bringing about better conditions. The Pres-

ident's action in regard to a moratorium appears to have had a good effect upon the Bradford market. Topmakers there have made considerable sales. Both Merino and crossbred wools have advanced in price and the whole British textile situation is described as being more cheerful. It is yet too early to forecast prices at the opening of the sales, July 7, though there has evidently been a halt called in the rather pessimistic trend of thought in English textile circles.

Much depends upon the attitude of buyers and consumers on the Continent. If they show a firm front and can see their way clear to make normal purchase at the coming sales, the situation will be quite materially cleared. Yet it hardly seems possible at this writing that the downward trend of wool values is to be entirely checked, though it is not impossible that it may prove to be much less serious than predicted earlier. The consensus of opinion is that there will be a moderate decline in harmony with the trend of the moment, but that the expected large offerings may find a

demand not less active than was noted at the last series.

In this country much interest centers around the attitude of goods buyers. It seems to be slowly seeping into their intelligence that prices are low, perhaps as low as they have a right to expect. Consequently they are showing a disposition to increase their takings, though only when satisfactorily low prices are quoted. It is not understood that they are showing any disposition to increase their bids, as they are in a rather more independent position following recent steady purchases. Both men's and women's wear mills are busy on orders previously placed, and some new business is coming to hand from time to time.

There is little in the present situation to indicate a radical change of heart among mill men in the matter of anticipating future wool needs. The season's textile situation as it affects both worsted and woolen mills is developing in a fairly satisfactory way, perhaps as satisfactorily as could be expected after so long a period of dullness. Mill buyers seem to be assured that they have the situation well in hand, and they will be able to get needed wool supplies from time to time at figures not much above the current level. If this policy can be adhered to indefinitely, a narrow margin of profit for the wool trade can only be forecast.

This is not in accord with the current optimism of the wool trade. There at least the feeling is strong that there is an opportunity this year, at least, to recoup some of the losses of recent years. It is this belief which has led to free buying in all domestic primary markets, and still persists in the way that the regular wool trade is operating in Montana, Oregon and other tail-end-of-the-season markets. Considerable is being done in Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming and New Mexico. Utah and Nebraska are well cleaned, and the same is true of California and Texas. The possible exception is that some of the

eight-months' wools are still unsold in Texas.

Where members of the regular wool trade are not able to buy at what are considered to be safe price limits they are soliciting consignments, and are said to be getting a much larger tonnage than was the case a year ago. Seventy per cent of the new domestic clip sold or consigned means approximately 250,000,000 pounds of wool is ready to be placed on the show counter. This tremendous weight of wool can not be suddenly absorbed by the mills. Consequently there appears to be little chance for a sudden or radical advance in market prices. Whatever is in store for the wool trade in that direction is likely to materialize slowly, as a conservative forecast of the future indicates the continuance of the buying policy which served the mills so well a year ago.

All this leads up to the statement that while the feeling in the trade is rather more optimistic, and that prices in some directions are firmer, and in a few instances actually higher, the situation is not yet out of control of mill buyers and topmakers. It has happened before and may again that buyers for consumption may by united action on the bear side prevent the market from developing upward on logical lines. Mill managers do not look upon the market from any altruistic standpoint. The condition of mill treasuries and actual mill needs determine generally the volume of purchases, and also lead to an insistence that buyers keep to lowest possible price levels.

The purpose of the above is to lessen possible disappointment if the price situation does not rally in the way that many growers have been given reason to expect. The most that can be said is that the market is set for what would under normal conditions be a substantial advance in selling values; that a powerful section of the industry will resist price advances at this time, and that mill managers have support in this

direction from goods buyers of every degree of importance.

With this preliminary statement of the situation the next logical move would be to consider the matter of prices. In spite of all the talk about a firmer market, there does not appear to have been much actual change in current quotations on Territory and Texas wools. Perhaps it is a little easier to get outside quotations, which at all times are supposed to indicate the top of the market. In spite of firm resistance on the part of buyers, the trend of the market is on the strong side. It is no longer so markedly a buyers' market as it was a month ago. Yet what has been established has been in a very conservative way, and not enough has yet been done to give dealers a normal profit.

Though fine and half-blood wools have continued to attract most attention, there is noted a growing interest in half-blood wools. Medium grades have also attracted a little more attention, especially where prices are made to fit mill buyers' ideas. It is possible that available offerings of fine French combing wools are beginning to show the effect of free buying earlier. For instance, the dead line on the low side for really good French combing appears to be not less than 55 cents clean, and that below this only average and inferior wools are available. The condition of dealer stocks make it certain that the bulk of the current movement in that direction is from the new clip, and this is daily confirmed by statements from leading houses.

When it comes to the better fine staple wools, whether French combing or full twelve-months' growth, the market appears to be fairly firm at 58 to 60 cents, with occasional choice lots held up to 60 to 62 cents. Excellent lots of twelve-months' Texas wools are offered at 60 cents, and though some lots are held for more money it is not at all easy to get it. There has recently been an increase of interest shown by mill buyers and topmakers in half-blood wools, both Territory and fleeces.

Territory half-bloods take a full range of 55 to 60 cents clean, according to the wool. Describing offerings a little more closely, it may be said that fair to good lots are quotable at 55 to 58 cents, while really choice may run up to 60 cents.

On the medium side the market continues rather quiet for all but the choicest lots of three-eighths-bloods, such as can be sold for about 50 cents clean. The full range for this grade is 45 to 50 cents and for quarter-bloods 40 to 43 cents and occasionally more. Buyers are not yet ready to make a big killing in medium Territory wools, though they are relatively quite cheap. There has recently been a little better call for low quarter-bloods and similar wools at about 35 to 37 cents for low quarter-blood and 31 to 34 cents for common and braid.

More actual changes have been recently noted in prices of fleece wool than in any other class of wool stock. This improvement has been quite general for the various grades. This is perhaps due to a stiffening up of primary markets in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan. Fine wools are still being taken over in Ohio and Pennsylvania at 15 to 20 cents, according to the wool. For the medium grades in all three of the states named the going prices are 13 to 15 cents.

In this market, there has been a stiffening of values all along the line of about a cent a pound at the last of June. This applies to both fine and medium grades. The new prices are being worked out in actual sales, so that it can not be said that the named higher figures are without reason. Choice Ohio delaines are very firm at 25 to 26 cents, and sales are reported to have been made in fairly good volume within this range. Ohio fine clothing wools are quotable at 21 to 22 cents with sales.

Half-blood fleeces are relatively stronger than the finer grades. Recent sales have been within the range of 24 to 25 cents, with a good proportion of the current sales at the higher figure. Medium grades,

both Ohio and Michigan, have shown a perceptible change in strength in the recent trading. Both three-eighths-blood and quarter-blood combing wools have been recently marked up, the current quotations, as based on actual sales, being 21 to 22 cents for the former and 20 to 21 cents for quarter-bloods. Low quarter-bloods have met with some demand within the range of 19 to 20 cents.

Strictly woolen wools have been rather more quiet than worsted

wools. The best end of the market is found in the better grades of pulled wools, current prices for the best Eastern scourings being about two cents a pound higher than they were a month ago. Other woolen wools are rather quiet and only steady in price.

From the above it would appear that trade opinion favors higher prices in the near future, with a better demand from the mills and from topmakers as manufacturing needs develop.

Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. MILLS

Melbourne, June 15.

IT is not often that graziers in Australia have to complain of too much rain, but it is beginning to look as though they may have grounds for doing so this winter. More than sufficiently generous falls are occurring over the main sheep raising districts of all states, except Queensland (where the north and parts of the coast are dry), pretty well every week and the ground is now becoming waterlogged. As for feed, it is already knee high in most districts and although the country is carrying well over 100 million sheep the growth is beating the stock. What we would like to see more than anything is a spell of sharp frosts to sweeten and check the prolific growth.

Fat sheep are being marketed in increasing numbers and, thanks to a better export demand for frozen mutton and lamb, values show a decided improvement on those of last month. Victorian packers have lately been buying light crossbred wethers in the Metropolitan sale yards on the basis of 6 cents per pound, bare meat, heavy wethers at up to 5½ cents, ewes at 5 cents, light lambs at about 10 cents and seconds 9 cents. Sydnev costs, where the bulk of the yardings are

less suited to export requirements, are from 1 cent to ½ cent a pound lower. These higher prices have been made possible by a rise in mutton and lamb values on the London market. That advance is one of the brightest incidents connected with the export of our primary products, and is all the more welcome in that it was unexpected, having come at a time when actual deliveries of frozen meat in Great Britain from New Zealand and South America happened to be exceptionally heavy.

What we are hoping now is that the oversea market will hold when the 1931-32 Australian lamb export season opens in about two months time. The prospects for this, so far as supplies are concerned, appear particularly bright. Good percentages are being marked in most districts from which freezer lambs are drawn, and as the country is carrying an abundance of succulent feed, the suckers should come into the works in prime condition. Though difficult to forecast numbers, it certainly seems safe to assume that shipments will be larger than those of the season now drawing to a close. Approximately two million carcasses have been exported this year, and if climatic conditions continue satisfactory the output for 1931-32 should not be far short of two and one-half millions, and may,

under favorable selling conditions, approach the three million mark. Somewhere about 13 cents per pound bare meat, was paid for prime lambs at the commencement of last season, but the buying rates soon dropped to from 10 cents to 11 cents for the best grades. Later, when the British market slumped, it was much lower. Present market conditions seem to justify about 11 cents bare meat, being offered for early new season lambs, but, of course, much may happen between now and the time when the lambs are ready to freeze. Eleven cents per pound bare meat, for a 30-pound sucker, represents a little over \$3.60 a head at the freezing works.

An outcome of the present lush season is the prevalence of foot-rot amongst sheep. This is entailing a lot of work and no little expense to graziers in many districts. The two chemicals most commonly used for combating the trouble are bluestone and formalin, and the latter appears to be steadily displacing the former in general farm practice. Probably the reason is that formalin, being a liquid, is more easily mixed with water and also it does not stain wool. The maximum strength advised for foot bath treatment is one of formalin to seven of water and when the trouble is not acute and conditions are reasonably favorable for its elimination from a property a one to fifteen solution is considered sufficient. For direct applications in the case of bad infestation a 50 per cent solution, applied with a brush or oil can, gives good results. Another advantage formalin has over most other preparations is that it hardens the horny parts of the hooves of sheep and so increases their resistance to subsequent re-infection.

The only wool auctions of any moment held since the last writing have been a short series in Brisbane, when 82,000 bales were offered. Prices showed little quotable variation on those ruling at the previous sales in the same center, but it must be acknowledged that the tone of

the market was not so bright as in April. Brokers' reports state that prices for ordinary top making sorts and scoured wools ruled in buyers' favor at the close.

The usual monthly return issued by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers shows that the average price realized for greasy wool in Australia during the month of May was 19 cents per pound, compared with 22 cents, for May, 1930. The average for the eleven months of the current season has been 17.32 cents as against 20.76 cents a pound for the corresponding period of 1929-30. Averages for the whole of New Zealand are not available, but I may mention that at the Wellington sales, which are fairly typical of the Dominion, all the wool sold this season has averaged but 11.8 cents per pound. Of course it will be realized that a very large proportion of the New Zealand clip is a coarse crossbred, but it is equally obvious that graziers cannot long continue to produce at that price.

As has been the case with Australia, New Zealand mutton and lamb prices have recently advanced in sympathy with the upward move in Great Britain. Early in June packers in the South Island were offering 11½ cents a pound, overall for light lambs and 10 cents for heavy grades and seconds. For prime wethers under 48 pounds they were paying 7 cents and down to 4 cents for very heavy weights. On this basis a farmer would be getting \$4.14 a head for a good lamb dressing 36 pounds and \$3.36 for wethers scaling 48 pounds dressed.

The total number of lambs treated for shipment oversea between October 1, 1930, and April 30, 1931, was 6,134,294, being over 800,000 more than were killed during the same seven months of the preceding season.

High Retail Price on Golf Hose

To the Editor:

RECENTLY I purchased three pairs of plain woolen golf hose of the same kind that I have worn for years, daily, with knickers, and received a bill for \$10.00 for the three pair of hose. I called up our local merchant and asked him if it were possible that the price was correct. He assured me that it was, and that this type of hose, singly, was \$3.50 per pair.

In these times, when restriction in the use of manufactured articles comes as a result of lower incomes on the part of the consuming public of the United States, it seems to me ridiculous that the use of articles for which the wool grower produces the raw materials should be sold at such outrageous prices, as not only to check the normal use of these articles, but at prices which are so outrageously high as to make the consumer feel that if there is any way out of it he will not be stuck again by buying an article at such a price.

I sent a pair of these hose to a well informed woolman in Boston, whose contacts are such and whose knowledge of the business is such, that he should be able to give a reasonably accurate opinion of the cost of these socks. Herewith are the figures:

Estimated Cost of Dozen Pair

11 58/100 lb. grease, one-quarter blood wool @ 20 cents per pound.....	\$ 2.31
Cost of scouring, combing, spinning into yarn and dyeing yarn	3.52
Estimated cost of knitting one dozen pairs	4.00
Probable overhead of manufacturer	2.17
Estimated cost of one doz.....	\$12.00

These figures, I think, speak for themselves.

Anaconda, Mont. H. C. Gardiner



A Romney ewe at the E. E. Brownell Ranch, Woodland, California, and her six lambs.



An Ohio group, a grade ewe and her five lambs, with their owners, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hunt.

SPRING and early summer is the time for swapping stories about prolific ewes. This season quite a few have been going the rounds.

To begin with there is Madam Lucia, the E. E. Brownell registered Romney ewe and her prize-winning group of six lambs. These lambs were dropped on April 1 and five of them are declared to be a husky lot. The sixth found the struggle for food too keen and relinquished his hold on life. Madam Lucia has lambed three times before, having had single lambs twice and twins once.

The next best story is that of the grade Ohio ewe that produced five lambs as her contribution to the lamb supply this year. The sire in this instance was a Hampshire. A picture of this group, with their owners, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Hunt, is also given above.

And there are two other stories that equal the Hampshire one. Five lambs were born, according to press reports, to a Lincoln ewe owned by C. T. McCrorie of Yakima, Washington, March 28. One of the lambs was trampled to death the night after it was born, but the others are turning into strong young sheep.

Then Mr. Ripley, in his "Believe It Or Not" feature in the daily newspapers, told of a Shropshire ewe that presented its owner, C. E. Bock of Washington, Ohio, with

five lambs on April 1—which seems to be a good date for these stories.

Nothing has been heard from the

Rambouillet, Suffolk, and other breeders, but no doubt they can tell a few, too.

Lamb Yields of Twenty-one Range Flocks

	No. Ewes When Lambing Started	No. Ewes at Close of Lambing	Ewes Not in Lamb	Docking Count of Lambs	Per Cent of Lambs Raised to All Ewes
Arizona					
Flagstaff	11,956	11,539	564	11,677	97.6
Flagstaff	3,197	3,136	91	3,537	110.6
Kingman	16,950	16,650	1,290	15,365	90.6
Seligman	5,700	5,600	500	6,100	107.0
Thatcher	3,400	3,350	400	3,100	91.1
California					
Skaggs Springs	2,200	2,150	150	1,608	73.0
Idaho					
Dubois	12,800	12,200	1,200	10,350	80.8
Hagerman	2,500	2,450	150	3,200	128.0
Wayan	830	785	56	865	104.2
Montana					
Cascade	3,200	3,150	350	2,930	91.5
Deerlodge	3,300	3,275	400	2,725	82.5
Deerlodge	5,475	5,400	335	5,850	106.8
Wilsall	3,200	3,190	200	3,000	93.7
Texas					
Copperas Cove	128	128	31	90	70.3
Del Rio	1,250	1,225	75	1,050	84.0
Gatesville	350	350	120	210	60.0
Uvalde	2,350	2,325	—	2,000	85.1
Utah					
Hurricane	1,400	1,335	—	950	67.8
Washington					
Connell	5,380	5,300	300	6,800	126.3
Hooper	6,900	6,830	370	8,250	119.5
Wyoming					
Cheyenne	40,900	39,800	2,500	37,400	91.4

Combining the figures for the above 21 flocks gives a yield of 95.2 per cent of lambs to the number of ewes on hand at the start of lambing. It is altogether probable that these flocks have larger lamb yields than the general run of range ewes.

There were not enough reports covering the same flocks for 1930 and 1931 to permit a fair comparison of yields in the two years. In the June issue of last year was printed a similar report covering 34,103 ewes with an average lamb yield of 92.5 per cent. The government's report of the 1930 lamb crop, printed in August, 1930, showed an average of 80.9 per cent in the 13 western states.

The Lamb Markets in June

Chicago

A SERIES of crashes carried the lamb market down into the lowest depths reached in many a long day during June. Rarely did the trade display recuperative energy; in fact each week brought fresh disaster. Not only was supply continually excessive, but both condition and quality were deficient.

Ten major markets handled about 1,100,000 head of sheep—yearlings and lambs combined—not including Jersey City, Fort Worth and a score of small eastern concentration points that in recent years have split up the volume. At Chicago, the price basing market, direct receipts to packers restricted competition, an effective method of price control. During the week of June 6, packers had 53,000 of the 72,000 head reaching Chicago direct to their plants, and the resultant lack of competition started the slump that carried top lambs from \$10.60 early in the month to \$7.75 on the last round. Yearlings, lambs of the 1930 crop, suffered as much or more than new crop stock, declining to a \$5@6 basis, compared with \$8@8.60 at the opening. The fat sheep market wilted to such an extent that the country all but suspended loading ewes, as returns barely paid freight bills.

During the first week of June lambs broke 50 to 75 cents per hundred; the second week this was repeated, yearlings losing as much as \$1; the third week lambs slumped anywhere from 50 cents to \$1, yearlings breaking 25@50 cents. During the last full week, on slight decrease in supply, the downward trend was checked, creating expectation of a more orderly condition, but on Monday, June 29, vigorous bear raiding was resumed, uncovering a new low level for the season.

Fort Worth was congested all through the month with Texas

stuff. During the final full week that market lightened its load, but when 6,500 reported there on the last Monday, the selling side threw up its hands, taking its medicine. At that stage \$7.50 was the common price at Chicago for the upper crust of the lamb crop, although packers went to \$7.65 and city butchers to \$7.75, but this does not tell the full story as many loads of native lambs carried a 50 per cent buck contingent that had to be content with \$6.50 and a percentage of culls for which \$4.50 was the designated take-it-or-leave-it price, so that many consignments of native lambs did not average more than \$6.50 per hundred. At Jersey City the common price went to \$8.50 with bucks out.

This "bucks out" policy provoked considerable criticism as it was put into effect a month earlier than heretofore at a period when, in the opinion of many in the trade, a buck carcass is as good as that of a ewe or wether. However, it came to the trade in the nature of a fiat, easily enforced because of continuous heavy supply. Each week receipts around the market circle ran 30,000 to 50,000 in excess of the corresponding period of 1930, rendering the decline irresistible. Naturally the dressed market cracked under its burden, necessitating week-end distress sales. By the end of June choice lamb carcasses were down to a \$16@18 basis compared with \$24@26 at the corresponding period of 1930 when the best lambs on the hoof sold at \$11@11.50. Common carcasses sold at \$6@10, compared with \$11@15 a year ago. Good ewe carcasses were quoted at \$5@8 against \$8@9 a year ago, and common carcasses sold at \$2@3 or 50 per cent less than in 1930. Undesirable portions of the carcass were practically unsalable. A jobber with an accumulation of stew meat, necks and flanks, at the week-end could not elicit a better bid than

one-half cent per pound. He delivered the package to the Salvation Army as a donation.

Probably the outstanding feature was the continued heavy contribution by Texas which had been expected to at least diminish loading, if not drop out, toward the end of June. This run represented an accumulation, of which the 1930 drought was partly responsible, and as the stuff was fat enough to go to the shambles, Texas growers embraced the opportunity to bank some needed money. This occurs at irregular intervals and is invariably responsible for a break in price.

But Texas was not the only source of added supply. The Virginias, Kentucky and Tennessee contributed their share; an early run of natives was facilitated by good physical conditions all over the farming area, and Washington, Idaho, and Oregon contributed their mites until the break checked loading in that quarter.

Early in the month killers determined on lower cost of raw material, and, owing to the large percentage of Texas stuff available, hammered the tail end of the yearling supply. Choice lambs resisted these bear attacks, but finally yielded. Idaho's initial contribution sold at \$10.50@10.60, but the second consignment cashed at \$10.25@10.50. Last year the first Washington lambs made \$13.25 and the first Idahos \$12.50. Native lambs sold at a range of \$8.50@8.75, with bucks penalized a dollar, throwouts earning \$6@7. Fed yearlings stopped at \$8.60, a spread of \$6.75@7.75 taking the bulk. Ewe trade slipped to a basis where \$2@2.25 took the bulk.

During the second week acute congestion developed and prices broke \$1@1.50 per hundred in extreme cases. Choice 77-pound Idaho lambs were set back to \$9.50, a spread of \$8@9 taking most of

the desirable ewe and wether natives; dry-fed yearlings sagged to \$5.50 @6.75 and a raft of ewes went to packers at \$1@2; light ewes sold up to \$2.50.

No improvement occurred during the third week. The top on both native and western lambs reacted from \$9 to \$8.25 before the close, and grades lost as much as a dollar. Owing to a super-abundance of underweights, 70 to 80-pound lambs acquired popularity. The fat ewe market almost disappeared, \$1@1.75 taking the bulk of a limited offering.

Light supply during the final full week did the market little good. Nothing passed \$8.25, packers taking their bulk within a range of \$7.75@8. Throwout westerns went to killers at \$6@6.25 as feeders were not in the trade. Grassy yearlings sold down to \$3.50 and the bulk of the yearlings at \$5@6.50. The short week at the month-end opened inauspiciously with a 25@50 cent break, no lambs passing \$7.75 and fat yearlings cashing at \$6. Good Oregon lambs, 81 pounds, sold at \$7.65, with second cuts averaging 70 pounds at \$5.25 to killers, feeders balking at the weight.

This is the record of a month of tribulation at the market for which there is scant precedent. Features were:

An enormous outpouring of new crop lambs and an overdose of undesirable product.

Practical elimination of eastern shipping demand by a seasoned run of springers from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia that took previous competition from that quarter out of the Chicago market.

Failure of the much advertised supply gap between old and new crop lambs to materialize.

Enormous loss sustained by late feeders of old crop lambs who bet on a June reception for yearlings.

Constant congestion in the eastern dressed market necessitating week-end clearance sales. "India-rubber" product was at times unsalable.

Light lambs lost their previous premium and late in the month were severely penalized.

Common yearling carcasses selling as low as \$4 per hundred indicated distress in the dressed market. This may be traced directly to Texas. At New York difficulty was experienced in clearing heavy mutton carcasses on a \$2@3 basis, Texas wethers overloading the trade. Within one week the spread in the dressed lamb market at Chicago switched from \$10@20 to \$6@18, better grades having the best of the price argument. During the final week when prime lamb carcasses wholesaled at \$20@22, common grades were sluggish at \$6@7. The latter part of the month developed demoralization bordering on panic in the dressed market.

June experience has created apprehension of a clogged set of markets, live and dressed, all summer. Texas is apparently imbued with determination to load as long as the property leaves a net after running expense is paid. Tennessee and Kentucky were about in at the end of June, but the farming states east of the Mississippi have raised an enormous lamb crop and are intent on short routing it to the bank. Movement of northwestern lambs has been retarded by the recent \$3 break, but they will show up numerous in July and August, creating uncertainty as to their market reception. Feeders are not in receptive mood, ignoring bargain prices, despite abundant feed.

At the turn of the year, lambs were approximately \$5 per hundred lower than a year ago; \$7 under the corresponding period in 1929, and \$8.50 lower than in 1928. Going back over the June record, in 1900 the top lamb price at Chicago was \$7.50; by 1905 it had worked up to \$7.60 and in 1910 was \$9.40. The ten-dollar lamb made its June debut in 1912 when the top worked to \$10.60. In 1917 and 1918 it was \$18.50; the high June altitude being attained in 1926 at \$19.20. All of which makes interesting reading.

J. E. Poole

Omaha

A BIG crop of early lambs throughout those sections of the country that produce them, and in some sections the effect of drought were reflected in the heavy volume of receipts at leading markets of the nation during June.

Omaha was no exception, receipts at this point breaking all previous June records at approximately 190,000 head, an increase of 30,000 over the corresponding month of 1930.

Idaho and Oregon were the chief contributors to the heavy run at this market. Quite a number continued to arrive direct to packers from Texas and a liberal proportion of native stock from nearby Nebraska and Iowa farms also showed up. California was the only western state to show a decrease from a year ago, but marketings from the coast state for the season are close to 60,000 head heavier.

From a price standpoint the market during June was disastrous to both range man and feeder. Prices declined anywhere from \$2.50 on shorn lambs to as much as \$3.50 on westerns. In the case of the latter, quality also went off along with price, accounting in part for lower quotations.

Packers claimed the dressed lamb market on an unprofitable basis a good share of the time. This fact, together with hot weather, and a tremendous volume of supplies at leading markets all month, were the chief bearish factors at work in the trade.

The month's peak of \$10.25 was reached on Idaho lambs on June 3. From that point straight on through the balance of the month it was a story of declining prices. The close marked the low time, with a final top of \$7.00 on westerns and

the bulk moving at \$6.75@7.00.

Natives were plentiful all month and sold within 25@50 cents of the westerns as a rule.

Arrivals also included an abnormally large quota of new-crop fed lambs that came largely from local feed lots and showed up both in the wool and out. More fed woolskins appeared than has been the case during June for a number of years. They opened at \$9.50 early in the month but by the close were selling right around \$7.00.

The late trade witnessed the paradoxical situation of fed shorn lambs outselling both fed woolled or range lambs, while for the last ten days they have brought as much as choice range stock nearly every day on which offered. Low wool and high dressing percentages in the case of clippers explain it according to packers. On the last day of June clipped lambs brought the day's top, \$7.10, while sales earlier in the month ranged up to \$9.00.

Record shipments of feeder lambs from this market during the month do not provide an accurate criterion of the demand for feeders, which was extremely narrow. Western sheepmen coming here with unfinished lambs again found their best buyers among the local commercial feeders, who took by far the majority of the 37,000 head that went out. Iowa took close to 7,000, South Dakota a load, and Michigan two loads. Nebraska absorbed the balance.

It was a \$5.00@5.50 market after mid-month, sales during the first two weeks having been made at figures upwards to \$7.25.

Crop prospects at this time are good in the Omaha territory and, with feeder lambs selling at the lowest levels in twenty years, farmer-feeders are expected to be in the market for their usual share of them during the balance of the summer.

Some complaint has been heard of oats and wheat maturing too early because of the extremely hot weather through June, but the acreage of corn shows an increase

over a year ago and the crop was never in better condition on July 1 than it was this year.

As this is written the heat wave has been broken. It is cool, and abundant rainfall in the last three days has relieved all anxiety about pastures that were beginning to show the effects of drought.

It takes quite a stretch of the imagination to refer to the ewe "market" these days. Prices have settled down to a \$1.00@1.75 basis for fat stock, with culls and canners down to 50 cents and under. It goes without saying that western sheepmen can't ship at such prices and supplies have been confined to small lots of native stock. Just at present what few range and fed yearlings that come are selling up to around \$4.75. Odd lots of native yearling ewes have sold for breeding purposes at \$3.00@4.00; older ewes down to \$2.00 and under.

K. H. Kittoe

St. Joseph

SHEEP receipts for June were approximately 132,000, compared with 109,799 same month a year ago. Of the month's total 57,162 were from western ranges, and 13,104 from Texas.

The lamb market was on the down grade most of the month, with the exception of the fourth week, when prices held steady. Compared with a month ago, values are \$3.00@4.00 lower. On the close best westerns sold at \$7.00, though choice kinds were quoted up to \$7.25. Sorting was heavy on late days, with outs selling \$4.50@5.00. Bulk of the thin lambs went to killers, only a few loads going to feeder buyers at \$5.00@5.25 the last of the month.

Bulk of offerings from Texas were yearlings and nothing was received from this state after the 16th. Early in the month Texas yearlings sold up to \$7.25, but by the 16th they were selling \$4.50@5.00 with two-year-olds at \$3.50 and old wethers \$2.00.

The month opened with best native lambs at \$10.25 and closed at \$7.00, with culls down to \$3.00.

Fat ewes sold on the close at \$1.00@1.50, wethers \$2.00@3.25 and yearlings \$4.00@4.50.

H. H. Madden.

Kansas City

LAMB prices broke sharply in June. The entire sheep market lost its reputation as a good doer in evil times, but when the common quality and unfinished stuff that was fed into the market hopper is considered, it is a wonder that outlet channels did not become completely swamped. There were some good kinds of course, but even they got a penalty for being in company with trash.

During the first half of the month conditions held fairly good, but in the past two weeks there have been few similar periods on record in which so many underweight, half fat natives were offered. Many 50 to 60-pound native lambs were offered that had to go into killers' hands at a large price reduction, simply because the feeder is not set on handling natives at this time of the year. Heat conditions added a further unfavorable factor to the meat trade as well as to handling conditions. Many natives that should have been docked and trimmed early remained in an unfavorable condition for selling, and lambs that began to show buck propensities fell under a heavy penalty.

The ovine mill had a big grist of common quality to grind and it moved in a rather uncertain fashion, with a steady downward price trend. The native lamb movement was heavy during the month and in proportion to its largeness, it is making headway towards an early clean up. This will create a correspondingly better condition for any early movement of western range lambs which can be anticipated this year.

June opened with best lambs selling at \$9.85 and closed with best kinds quoted at \$7.25, or a net decline of \$2.60. The market took a

straight downward course from the beginning and on the close gave no definite indication that the bottom had been reached. The June close made the low point for that month since 1911. While good to choice lambs on the June close were quotable at \$7 to \$7.25, culls dropped to a range of \$3 to \$4 and medium classes brought \$4.50 to \$6. In reality sheep producers should not consider the present market a fair cross section of what can be anticipated later. The price level has been dragged to a lower position than even the ordinary quality of the offerings justifies. April and May placed fat lambs in a position above cattle and hogs, but June reduced them to a point below cattle and on a level with hog prices. This evening up process should react favorably for lambs.

While prices for mature mutton grades did not break as severely as for fat lambs, the per cent drop was greater and some old ewe and wether classes uncovered the lowest price ever known. Old ewes at \$1 a hundred pounds and aged wethers at \$2 a hundred made prices in some former years of depression look high. It was hard to turn mature mutton meat during the month and at times killers had to utilize the freezing process. Outside of the unfortunate part of extremely low prices the sale of a lot of old ewes and aged wethers has proven a good clearance. At the close of the month old ewes brought \$1 to \$1.50; aged wethers \$1.50 to \$2.50 and yearlings \$4 to \$4.50. Ewes young enough to be attractive for breeding purposes were scarce, so that the ewe run of the past thirty days represents a rather definite culling process.

The feeder lamb trade during the month did not show much volume for the simple reason that suitable quality was not available. Some feeders took native lambs at \$4 to \$4.75 and the odd bunches of west-erns at \$5 to \$7, mostly \$6 and under on the close. June cannot be figured as a month for feeders and consequently producers need not gauge their transactions for the

coming months on that basis. Crop conditions in the central belt are good, notwithstanding the hot weather. Wheat has been harvested under ideal conditions, yields are large and prices low. Corn condition is good and with ample moisture from now on the crop will be large. Roughage of all kinds is abundant. At the present time wheat in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas is selling under 40 cents, mostly 36 to 38 cents, too low to pay production costs. A great amount will be fed to livestock during the coming season, especially in the major producing sections where lambs were fed last winter and made money. Kansas wheat growers who feed buy most of their thin lambs in Kansas City.

June receipts were 162,132, compared with 154,854, and were only 1,674 short of June record established in 1911. In the first six months this year receipts were 1,313,942 or 246,698 larger than in the first half of 1930 when the former record run for the six-month period was established.

C. M. Pipkin.

Denver

LAMB prices at Denver, due to seasonal declines at all markets of the country, were around \$2.50 to \$3 lower at the close of June than at the high time at the close of May. Denver's receipts were heavy, the month's total supply being 102,094 head, compared to 61,086 in June, 1930.

The material increase in the marketing of sheep at Denver is due to increased supplies from Idaho points. Idaho shippers are sending a large number of their lambs to Denver this season, and they are finding it quite profitable so to do, as the prices at Denver have compared well with those at other points. Idaho consignments to Denver during June totaled more than 75,000 head, compared to only a little over half that number from the same state in June a year ago.

Fat spring lambs were selling at the close of May at \$9.50 to \$10. By the middle of June tops had dropped to \$8, while on the closing session of the month best fat lambs sold at \$6.75. Good fat ewes were selling at \$2 to \$2.25 late in May, while the same grades were bringing about the same prices at the close of June. On the closing session of the month one consignment of good ewes sold at \$2.50 and another of choice stock went to a purchaser who needed just that kind at \$2.90.

Feeder trade has been of limited proportions during the last few weeks. Some sales are being made on the market at around \$4.50 to \$5.50. Contracting of feeding lambs is beginning on a small scale. Reports of contracts being made by northern Colorado feeders at \$5, \$5.25 and \$5.50 are current, while some reports indicate that one or two odd sales have been made above that figure.

Producers, however, are inclined to take their chances on the markets this fall, rather than to sell at prevailing prices, and comparatively little contracting has been done.

W. N. Fulton

Idaho Associations Protest High Market Fees

AT a joint meeting of the Sawtooth Grazing Association and the East Side Grazing Association on July 7, 1931, it was voted that the two associations enter a protest against the excessive charges at stock yards, feed yards and commission houses, and a demand be made for a 25 per cent reduction.

It was also voted that a copy of this protest be sent to the different stock yards, feed yards and commission houses; also, a telegram be sent to Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, asking that immediate action be taken regarding the hearings which are now before the department, awaiting his decision.

Reducing Expenses

(Continued from page 8)

Stockyard Charges

Eight cents per head on sheep and lambs is the common rate of charge at the principal markets for stockyard service. This includes yardage, weighing and necessary work of unloading and penning.

Some time ago the Secretary of Agriculture instituted formal proceedings in respect to stockyard charges at St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver, and exhaustive studies were made of the investments, and expenses in ownership and operations of public stock yards. No decisions have as yet been rendered by the Secretary of Agriculture upon future rates at the three markets examined but announcements are due. A public hearing in connection with the Omaha yards is to begin in September.

The question arises as to the fairness to shippers of determining reasonable future charges upon the basis of investment values and expense levels of 1929 and 1930, the years covered by the Department of Agriculture's audits in the pending cases. If values of property, costs of labor, equipment and supplies are to be on a lower level, then the rate based on the old order will soon need to be re-examined and these frequent proceedings are disturbing and difficult to all interests.

It would be good business for the stockyards companies, as we have suggested for the commission men, to make an immediate voluntary reduction and as soon as conditions are stabilized to come to agreement upon normal rates.

Commission Charges

There has been formal investigation of rates of commission charges at Kansas City and Sioux City. These two cases have been in shape for some months for final decision by the Secretary of Agriculture, and early action is hoped for.

In June the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association

appeared in the hearings on commission charges at the St. Joseph market. The direct testimony given in favor of lower charges for selling sheep and lambs occupied one hour and cross-examination by the attorney for the commission men lasted four hours. This hearing closed early in July after five weeks' duration. A similar one is to be held at St. Paul in the early fall.

The report of Secretary Marshall's testimony and cross-examination covers 130 pages. The character of the testimony has been grossly misrepresented, and in fairness to all, some parts of it are printed here.

The following paragraphs are taken from the official transcript of the direct testimony of the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association:

I believe I would like, Mr. Examiner, first to make a very brief statement, which is of substantial interest in this proceeding, and to the effect that at present, and for some considerable time past, the sheep industry of the country generally is in an extremely critical and distressing condition. I won't go into the details of that, but I think it is a material factor here for the consideration of the Secretary in the determination of charges that will be reasonable for any class of service. We have, in our organization, for a good many years, been diligently working to reduce our items of expense in every possible particular. We have had some very drastic proceedings with the government in connection with the charges made for grazing in the national forests. We have had considerable expense and trouble through the general question of the level of transportation rates on sheep and lambs to the public markets. In connection with this matter, the Association in its 66th convention, which was held at Colorado Springs on December 10, 11 and 12, 1930, adopted a resolution which reads as follows:

"We recommend that the executive officers of the National Wool Growers Association be present at the hearings to be held by the Packers and Stockyards Administration of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to investigate the charges made the stockyards companies for yardage and other services in the handling of livestock; also, to investigate the charges made by commission houses for selling service. We instruct our officers to assist in establishing minimum charges consistent with adequate services." * * *

I would like to make a statement, Mr. Examiner, that, in my opinion, it would

be excellent business and good policy on the part of the commission firms, the sheep commission salesmen themselves, at this time to voluntarily ask the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to put into effect a horizontal decrease of 25 per cent in the commission charges for handling sheep and lambs at the public markets. My own suggestion would be that they should be put in for a temporary period, say, throughout the balance of the present calendar year. The contacts between the shippers of range sheep and their salesmen are very close and intimate. The producers and shippers recognize and appreciate the personal element of the service. Many of them have long established and very intimate connections at the markets, and because of that they are unusually loath to make any statement or to take any action which would seem to be injurious to their friends in the commission business. But, the rates which they are now paying were established as I understand it, in 1923.

* * * Assuming that the present scale was arrived at on the general basis of conditions and costs existing about the year 1923, and I think it is self-evident that any scale that is so reasonable and so remunerative that it has not been complained of or has not been attempted to be changed from 1923 to 1930 is manifestly seriously out of line with conditions now existing. Now, I don't want to seem to be arguing that every time the market goes down we should expect or the government should require the commission men to reduce rates.

I understand that in arriving at a just and reasonable scale of rates in 1923, allowance was made in determining the rate, for the expense ordinarily incurred by all or most commission men in securing shipments. I do not know just how the Secretary regarded that, but I might as well say frankly first that in my estimation and opinion, the expenditures by the commission men in getting consignments for their firms should not have any part whatever or any consideration in determining what they should be allowed to charge the producers and shippers for the selling of their livestock. I realize that sounds a little radical at first sight, and I would like to go into it a little bit more. I take the position that those expenditures, important and necessary as they may be to the individual commission firms, do not in any way contribute to the welfare of the sheep industry or the people engaged therein. The efforts to induce a particular producer or shipper to consign his shipment to this or that commission house, as I see it, does not and cannot contribute to the volume of production. Just possibly it may be a factor in contributing to the amount of the volume of shipments to a particular market, and theoretically, I presume, trying to be very liberal, that on that account it might have something to do with distribution of receipts and resulting market price levels; but personally I wouldn't give any

consideration to it in making a rate. I would say in short that that expenditure is for the purpose of taking business away from each other and is not a contributing factor to the value of the service or to the interest of the producers and shippers, and, therefore, as I said, I consider it improper and unfair for the Secretary, in determining a proper and reasonable basis of charge by the commission men, to include in such a charge any allowance for this great expense to which they go in taking business away from each other. * * *

Under cross-examination of Attorney Gage some of the questions asked and the answers by the witness were as shown:

Question—You have seen the audits that have been made here?

Answer—Yes.

Q. Have you read the testimony of the witnesses explaining these audits?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you believe, for instance, that expenditures made for the support and maintenance of Livestock Exchange should be considered?

A. Oh, if they didn't amount to too much I would be agreeable to it, but I wouldn't accede if they amounted to many cents per car on the rate for selling sheep.

Q. I believe you said that you would eliminate all advertising expense from consideration?

A. As entering into the making of the rate, yes.

Q. And all business-getting and maintaining expense of any character?

A. All expense of getting the business.

Q. Assume that the individual firm made the elimination in practice as you suggest, what do you believe would happen to its business and its selling costs per unit handling on the market?

A. Well, assuming, as I understand you, that one firm discontinued expenditures to get business while all its competitors at the same market would continue it, why it would be detrimental to that firm, no doubt. But it would not change the volume of business at that market, in my judgment.

Q. By the same line of reasoning and logic, I take it, that you would believe that all public utilities should eliminate advertising from the expenditures that were given consideration in rate making, no matter whether the business they conducted was competitive or non-competitive?

A. I wouldn't consider that is a parallel matter at all. There is no comparison at all. You can't make me say that.

Q. Your plan in this respect is a good deal like the plan that the Soviets have announced to eliminate all advertising as wasteful, is it not?

A. No, sir.

Q. And has no similarity to that proposal?

A. No.

Q. From that standpoint, you believe advertising necessary for modern business, do you not?

A. Yes, I believe advertising is necessary in general, and I have no objection whatever to the commission firm advertising in an effort to get business accounts away from each other, but I do object to saddling it on the producers' rates. * * *

Q. If there is to be competition between methods or systems of marketing, is it your judgment that the respective systems should be left unhampered, each to work out its own salvation in competition for business?

A. I am a thorough believer in the propriety and the necessity of the Government of the United States acting in the interests of all people, giving financial loans and other support to the efforts of the producers, to advance and test out what those producers believe to be in their interest; because anything that is in the interest of the producers as a whole, or a considerable proportion of them must, of necessity, be in the interest of all the people, and therefore, a proper subject for the interest and assistance of the government.

Feed Charges

The Wool Grower has been advised that the reduction of \$2.00 per ton has been made, effective July 6, in the price of alfalfa hay, fed in the Union Stock Yards at Denver, Colorado. This means a total reduction of \$5.00 per ton since January. The price is now \$28 per ton.

At the Morris Feed Yards near Kansas City, Missouri, screenings have been reduced from \$1.50 per hundredweight to 1.00 and choice fine stem grain alfalfa hay to \$1.00 per bale, which is 25 per cent lower than last season.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad reports that charges for feed at stations on its line have been materially reduced this year. A combination of feeds for which 6 cents per head per day was being charged at the first of the year is now under 4 cents per head per day. It is expected that the cost for short-time feeding this fall will not exceed 3½ cents per head per day.

Taxes

Federal income taxes have long since ceased to affect sheep owners.

State and local taxes still are high everywhere. Obligations have been made for expenditures that were demanded and must go on, and there is, of course, the need of continuing some classes of public work to give employment to worthy persons who otherwise would become a public charge.

State wool growers' associations have all accomplished a great deal in securing lower valuations on livestock and lands. But in all cases, even at the lowered valuations grazing lands still are unreasonably high when measured by any standard.

Interest

General interest rates are unchanged. For the most part the larger banks are strong in cash and well prepared for any possible development. They claim to be unable to make sufficient safe loans to defray expenses and that a lower interest rate is impossible. These banks, like the railroads, may come to realize that under present conditions, net earnings are not the order of the day and that it is the present common object only to limit losses while the world is adjusting itself to a new and better era. Some smaller banks are concerning themselves only with protection of their depositors and possible means of keeping their borrowers in operation.

Banks and companies using the facilities of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks have not been asked to retire paper of stockmen who are standing up to the circumstances and the charge of 6 per cent is being maintained. The National Wool Marketing Corporation and the livestock cooperatives obtain most of their funds through the Intermediate Credit Banks but have obtained some loans from the Farm Board for supplementary use and for general organization and service to members at lower rates.

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 18)

shrinks from 68 to 70 per cent. I think about half of the growers are selling to dealers and the other half consigning to the National Corporation.

Shearers have been getting 10 cents with board and a 3 cent plant margin.

Money is well spent in building up a larger use of lamb, but it hardly seems to me that enough interest is taken in the matter by the sheepmen. Small towns around here do not sell lamb, but in the larger places there is quite an increase in its use.

Geo. Hendricks

Nevada

Temperatures have been unseasonably high through the month excepting about a week of moderately cool weather; and there has

been little rain, none in some sections, leaving the lower country pretty well desiccated as in late summer. There is some complaint of water shortages, scanty stream flow, and depleted springs and waterholes, especially at the lower levels; but livestock and ranges on the mountains are mostly in fairly good shape. A very light first crop of hay was taken; and owing to water shortages, later cuttings may not be made in places.

Lovelock

June has been a poor month so far as feed and weather conditions are concerned. Our lamb crop was about normal, 80 per cent, from about the same number of ewes as were lambed last year. No sales of

yearling ewes have been made so far.

Early in the season, Hallowell, Jones & Donald paid 17 cents, at the corral, for wool on the fine order, shrinking about 66 per cent and grading from staple to French combing and clothing. The policy in regard to the National Wool Marketing Corporation is one of watchful waiting.

Our population is so sparse that it is very difficult to secure proper organization to raise funds for a lamb consumption program. We still find that both lamb and beef are selling at prohibitive prices. Something should be done to put the butcher shops in proper line.

John G. Taylor

HAMPSHIRE RAMS

I run a flock of 1000 registered Hampshire ewes under strictly range conditions and make a specialty of producing range rams for range use.

Both yearling rams and ram lambs for sale.

S. W. McCLURE
Bliss, Idaho

FOR SALE
Registered Hampshire Ewes
Ones and Twos
IN LOTS TO SUIT

COMSTOCK & BAIRD

Box 295 Lincoln, Calif.

For Sale at Oregon Ram Sale

18 Yearling Hampshire Rams, sired by "Desert Gold," a son of "Commander." Also 50 head of registered aged ewes at private sale.

H. H. HURON, Imbler, Oregon

THIRTY RAMBOUILLET RAMS

Of the best breeding, for sale. Will offer 15 at the Pendleton Ram Sale, August 18.

J. M. MORAN, Starbuck, Wash.

PREMIUMS

The National Wool Grower still offers either a Stockman's Knife or the Regulation Boy Scout Knife (both Remingtons) for two new subscriptions at \$1.50 each. The Hawkeye Monkey Wrench is given for one new subscription.

National Wool Grower

509 McCornick Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Quality Rams One-Half Price

HAMPSHIRE — ROMNEYS Hampshire-Suffolk Crossbreds Romney-Rambouillet Crossbreds

We Have the Above in Two-Year-Olds, Yearlings and February Lambs

Believing the sheepman should, conforming with reduced overhead, own his rams at low prices, we are making a cut of fifty per cent on former prices for early quantity orders.

Our rams are range raised, big heavy boned, husky fellows—the right kind for range breeding.

Write us how many you will require and we will have them grained up for you and in the "pink of condition." Will replace any defective rams free of charge.

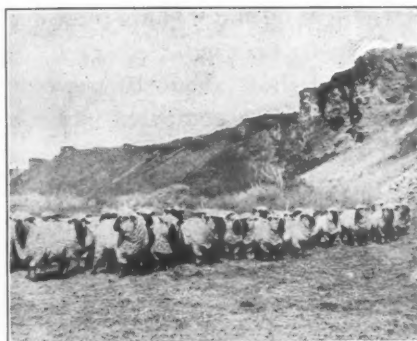
ALSO STUD RAMS IN HAMPSHIRE AND ROMNEYS

COFFIN SHEEP COMPANY

YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

BETHUNE HAMPSHIRE**Strong in "Commander" Breeding**Which Means: Quality, Vigor, and
Tendency to Fatten Easily.

Entirely Range Raised

DAVID BETHUNE, Winsper, Idaho**CORRIEDALE and SUFFOLK****STUD AND RANGE RAMS**Also a few Corriedale Ewes for Sale
All Priced to Meet Present Conditions.
Take advantage of present low prices to
start your purebred flock.**EDGMAR FARM—Dixon, Calif.****REGISTERED****HAMPSHIRE SHEEP****Utah's Premier Flock**Our offering for the season's
trade consists of stud rams, year-
ling range rams, ram lambs, and
our usual offering of ewes.The advantage of using quality
Hampshire rams never looked
better.**J. NEBEKER & SON****Stockton, Utah**

Now is the time to improve your
flock. Only the BEST sheep are
worth feed and labor charges
now. Rams and ewes rich in the
blood of Blendworth Basildon,
Commander, Shapwick Superb and
other imported rams, for sale.

**Thousand Springs
Farm****Wendell, Idaho****MINNIE MILLER, Owner**
Jesse Loader, Shepherd**Utah**

Abnormally warm, dry weather
prevailed, temperatures being ex-
ceptionally high at times, and pre-
cipitation inadequate everywhere,
and of limited occurrence. Streams
waned earlier than usual, and
many perennial springs have dried
up or almost petered out, though
the season is yet rather early.
Lower ranges are of course very
dry, and little use is being made
of them; but mountain ranges are
still fairly good, and livestock on
them are doing fairly well. The
first alfalfa hay crop was the short-
est in many years, and the price is
already advancing.

Centerfield

We have had several weeks of hot,
dry weather.

A few sales of wool have been
made recently at 10 to 17¼ cents.
Some of the growers are not quite
satisfied with the cooperative mar-
keting of their wool.

We are all working hard to make
the new lamb advertising plan
possible. Sales of lamb in local
shops are greater than usual; people
are certainly eating more of it.

Melvin W. Anderson**Parowan**

Springs are drying up and forage
needs rain (June 24).

Practically all of the wool has
been consigned to the National Co-
op. Growers feel, however, that the
Corporation should report the ac-
tual status of sales, etc., to them at
least every sixty days. Unless this is
done, many will not consign again.

Our lamb percentage was about
half of what it was last year; the
number of ewes lambing being about
10 per cent under that of 1930.

Ten cents was paid for shearing
and board.

R. L. Fenton**Colorado**

The weather has been abnormally
warm and dry, especially during the
last few weeks, leaving the lower
country particularly in need of

**Buy—
Your
Rams****Hampshires****Rambouillets****Lincolns****Cotswolds****Suffolks****Shropshires****At the Fifth****Annual****Oregon Ram Sale****August 18, 1931****Round-Up Grounds****PENDLETON, ORE.****Lincoln Rambouillets**For the 1931 Season I Have
1000 Head of Choice**Lincoln-Rambouillet
Yearling Rams****Priced in Line with the Times****C. R. TINTINGER**
Cascade, Montana**ROMNEYS**Three great imported rams will breed our
180 registered ewes this season.**SOUTHDOWNS**Heading our flock is an imported Luton Heo
ram of outstanding type and quality.**HAMPSHIRE**Our small flock of quality ewes will be bred
this year to a proven sire, the International
Senior Champion in 1925.**BROWNELL RANCH****E. E. Brownell, 674 Mills Bldg., San Francisco**
W. R. Hosselkus - - - Woodland, Calif.

Pure Blood Rambouillet Rams

Carload Lots

Oldest pure blood flock in Arizona. Large bone, long wool type, range raised, good feet. Winter range one thousand feet elevation. Summer range eight thousand feet.



For prices write or wire

T. J. HUDSPETH

Seligman, Arizona

This Space Reserved for the

Manti Live Stock Company

OF MANTI, UTAH

Breeders of

FINE RAMBOUILLET SHEEP

The New Rambouillet

Deer Lodge Farms Company

Has Developed the New Rambouillet

A purebred Rambouillet without wrinkles, with longer wool, with bigger bodies, and with less wool around the eyes.

They are heavier shearers, harder and smooth bodied.

They produce real mutton lambs.

REGISTERED STUD RAMS

PUREBRED RANGE RAMS

SMALL ORDERS OR CARLOAD LOTS

Not a Wrinkle in a Carload

DEER LODGE FARMS COMPANY

DEER LODGE, MONTANA

generous rains. However, since livestock are largely on the mountains where grazing conditions are better, they are in generally good condition. The first cutting of alfalfa has been made, but the crop was light. During the warm weather all irrigated crops made fast growth. Water shortages are reported in a few localities.

Meeker

We have had no rain during the month of June in this section of the country, and as a result the ranges are beginning to dry up on the higher places, and the winter range has made all the growth it will unless we have some rain in the near future. However, our winter range has more feed than a year ago, due to the early rains for the months of April and May.

Our lamb crops are 20 per cent short of last year, due to a heavy storm in May, and we have more dry ewes than a year ago.

We are short about 10 per cent breeding ewes, compared with a year ago.

Only know of one bunch of breeding ewes changing hands, straight twos, with lambs thrown in, at \$6.50 per head.

Wool has changed hands here at a price range of from 12 to 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, the higher prices in the early part of the season, with a gradual decline to the lower. Wool is of lighter shrink than usual, due to the very quiet spring weather—no winds to carry dust.

Shearers received ten cents and board this spring, and were boarded free when not working on account of storm or other causes.

With reference to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, there is a weakening tendency on the part of the growers to support it, although it has been the means of stabilizing prices.

The growers of this section are

favorable toward the increased consumption of lamb.

Any increase in the consumption of lamb in this vicinity is not noticeable.

H. P. Ottosen

New Mexico

Some hot weather occurred, and there were elements of droughty weather in the last two weeks in spots, but as earlier rains had been adequate, livestock and ranges are in thriving condition in many sections, and mostly good in others. However, irrigation water supplies are falling short nearly everywhere, and crops would be benefited by rain.

California

Some warm weather occurred in the interior valleys, chiefly toward the south, but mostly the month's temperatures were seasonal. Showers occurred occasionally and locally in the middle and southern portions, but they were inconsequential. Northern counties fared better for rain, and much pasture and range land was refreshed, and forage given a new growth. Livestock are generally in satisfactory condition, with ample pasturage.

Arizona

The last two weeks were quite warm, and too dry, though earlier showers had been helpful in restricted sections. At present rains would be a help nearly everywhere, though only local sections are becoming desiccated. Livestock are mostly in fairly good shape, some of them excellent; and all are making satisfactory gains. Water supplies for livestock are waning in places.

Flagstaff

June 25th finds us with fairly good feed, but very short on stock water and all springs low.

No activity of any kind is reported in connection with yearling ewes. A sale of good grade, light shrinking wool, of good color and staple, was recently made at 21½



Briggs "2025"—First Prize Yearling Rambouillet Ram at California State Fair, 1930.

Wm. Briggs
Dixon, Calif.

We
Produce
a High Type
of Rambouillet

**A Choice Lot of Ewes and Rams for Sale
At All Times**

FOR SALE

400 white face bucks—Romney and Rambouillet cross—ages 1 and 2. Running on high mountain pasture—a strong, rugged lot from splendid foundation stock. Priced reasonably and inspection invited. IDAHOIS FARMS, Boise, Idaho, Post Office Box 1368, Phone 29.

Old Elk Farm RAMBOUILLETS

Large, Smooth-bodied Sheep, Shearing a Long-stapled, Light-shrinking Fleece.

Stud and Range Rams
For Sale

Priced with the times
For Further Information Address

B. D. RESER
Walla Walla, Wash.

Polled Rambouillets

Rams and Ewes
FOR SALE
At All Times
One or a Car Load

W. S. Hansen Co.
COLLINSTON, UTAH
Wynn S. Hansen, Mgr.

CANDLAND RAMBOUILLETS

WE HAVE FOR 1931
SOME EXTRA GOOD RANGE RAMS
Large, Smooth, Long Wool
Hardy, good conformation

They will produce real mutton lambs
and good breeding ewes.

A Splendid Selection of Stud Ewes and Rams

W. D. Candland & Sons
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Tenth Annual
Idaho State Ram Sale

Filer, Idaho - August 12, 1931

1100 Entries of Choice Hampshires, Suffolks, Suffolk-Hampshires—
 Also Lincolns, Panamas, Romneys, Columbias, Rambouillets
 and Lincoln-Rambouillets.

STUD RAMS - RANGE RAMS

The pick of Idaho's purebred rams. Big, active, sturdy fellows
 that produce early maturing lambs.

Write for Information

IDAHO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
 BOX 2598 BOISE, IDAHO



Marketing by Telephone

Are you using your telephone as much as you could? For example, one farmer writes, "We use the telephone in marketing our farm produce. We keep a card index of our patrons and are able to call them regularly. In this way we have found through the telephone a profitable market for country produce."

Other farmers say of the telephone:

"It got help in time to save \$4,000
 worth of our farm buildings from fire."

"We keep in touch with markets by
 telephone and sell on a up market."

"It has saved the life of three horses
 and two cows by getting the veterinary
 quickly."

*The more you use your telephone
 the more useful it becomes*



cents, f.o.b. railroad. Most of the wool growers around here, however, are supporting the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

The proposed lamb campaign is being favorably but not enthusiastically received.

Campbell-Francis Sheep Co.

Thatcher

It is getting dry (June 26), but looks like rain any time now.

There haven't been any outright sales of wool in this section. The cooperative way of handling wools is in favor here.

We are all also strong for the new lamb program. We have noticed an increase in the use of lamb locally; some people are now eating it that had not known it was so good.

I read what President Hagenbarth had to say in the last Wool Grower about wool. And while I would not want to put my judgment up against the men who are taking care of the marketing of the wool crop, I think that inasmuch as we have organized to handle the wool, we ought to get all that it will bring and not be governed by the people who sell their wool for less than it is worth. I would be willing to leave my wool unsold as long as necessary to get what it is actually worth, and to test the thing out.

One thing more: I do not think the Biological Survey will ever clean out the coyotes. So far as I know they have never had a trapper in this county and there are enough coyotes here to stock the whole Southwest. I believe a bounty system is the only way to clean them out. It seems to me that only a few people get any help from the government trappers.

Marion Lee.

Seligman

Feed conditions are above average. Nothing seems to be doing in the way of sales or contracts of yearling ewes. No sales of wools either, although 10 cents has been

(Continued to page 46)

SHEEP and LAMB GROWERS and FEEDERS

SHIP TO THE

Kansas City Stock Yards

BECAUSE THEY GET

Highest Prices and Best Service

ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

The Kansas City Market Will Continue to Maintain Best Prices

Within the past year yarding service and handling facilities have been increased by extensive improvements in the sheep barns.

Through train service on Union Pacific from Laramie to feed lots at Marysville, Kansas, 149 miles from Kansas City, and feed lots and pasture at Bismark Grove, Kansas, 38 miles from Kansas City.

Rock Island Lines feed yards, McFarland, Kansas, 100 miles from Kansas City.

Utah shipments moving via Pueblo, will find excellent feeding facilities at the new Missouri Pacific Feed Yards at Leeds, Missouri, 10 miles from Kansas City, and at Emporia, 110 miles and Morris, 10 miles from Kansas City on A. T. & S. F. Ry.

BETTER RAIL SERVICE THAN EVER BEFORE VIA ALL LINES

The LINDLEY-CAHOW COMMISSION CO.

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Nebraska

Years of experience and the personal attention given shipments assure you that an honest effort will be made to please you.

SHEEP SALESMEN:

Ed Nolan
Billy Howard

CATTLE SALESMEN:

T. H. Lindley
Ed Cahow
Geo. A. Nichols
Ward Burgoin

**Members Omaha Live Stock Exchange and Bonded Fully
So Prompt Remittances Are Fully Assured.**

THOMAS H. LINDLEY, President

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 44)

offered for them. There is very little expression, one way or the other, in regard to the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

The sheepmen seem to be about 50 per cent for the new lamb promotion program. Some increase locally in the use of lamb has taken place.

T. J. Hudspeth

Western Texas

Temperatures continued above normal, but they were not excessively high. Showers occurred every week in some part of the area, but they were quite local and restricted, so that some sections would be improved by rains. Livestock are also uneven in condition, some being fair, others good, and some excellent.

Ozona

Range conditions here are about 100 per cent.

Yearling ewes have been selling

at \$4 and \$5 a head. Wool has been moving too; the short, or eight-months' clips going at 13½ cents and the long wool at 15 to 20 cents. Shrinkages are estimated to range from 52 to 68 per cent and the clips are slightly above the average.

Opinion here is divided on the Co-op; some features of the present cooperative method of marketing wool are not liked by the people. I think about 95 per cent of the sheepmen are strongly in favor of advertising lamb. The amount of lamb going into consumption locally is greater than usual.

P. T. Robinson

Arizona Affairs

SHEARING is practically finished in Arizona for the season. Some of the more desirable clips of wool were sold at the shearing corals early in the year, the top price received, according to reports, being 21½ cents per pound f. o. b. Phoenix. Not many such sales, however,

were made, the bulk of the output being shipped on consignment, the National Wool Marketing Corporation getting approximately 2,000,000 pounds, a substantial increase over the shipments for 1930. A few of the old line wool dealers of Boston had no buyers in the field here this year, the first time they have not been represented in a period of more than twenty years.

Cool nights and strong winds have prevailed here for the most part during June. Grass in some sections is good, but short and will need rain soon. The stock water situation on many of the principal ranges, however, is acute. Unless relief is had soon water will have to be shipped in or the sheep moved elsewhere. As this is being written, June 27, the outlook seems a little more favorable, good showers having been reported to have fallen in some of the distressed sections.

Lambs in some parts of the state have done well, thus far, better in fact than for the same period a year ago. Due to the low prices no ship-



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ments of the February and March crop have as yet been made to the eastern markets. A number of sales, however, have been made locally to Pacific Coast packers, at prices ranging from \$6.00 per head f.o.b. shipping point early in the month down to \$5.00 at the present time.

At a special meeting held in Flagstaff early in the month it was mutually agreed by the Arizona wool growers, to set the top price for herders at \$50 per month and \$40 per month for camp tenders, beginning July 1. With possibly one or two exceptions it is believed that this scale will be quite generally observed.

Bert Haskett

The Oregon Rains

RAIN which began falling in Oregon on June 11 to soak the dry and parched landscape of the state continued to fall intermittently throughout June until it had reached practically every section. While the rain brought discouragement and loss to the grower of fruit, particularly the grower of cherries and berries and seriously damaged hay crops in western Oregon and in some portions of eastern Oregon even to the point of total destruction, to the wool grower and livestock operator, it brought far more benefit than loss.

The continued drought up to June 10, lack of stock water on many ranges, and little prospect for summer feed made a situation which was anything but optimistic for the Oregon wool grower. The soaking rains changed all this. Pasture for

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the later summer and fall seems fairly certain. Springs which otherwise were dry or rapidly going dry are again supplying water for stock, providing more reasons for optimism than for months passed.

In Lake County, reports come in that mountain ranges have especially benefited from the rains and feed is rated the best in recent years. Lake County reported the heaviest rain in seven years, the storm reaching practically every section of the country. The hay crop expected to be 50 per cent short of normal is now estimated at 75 per cent.

In Wasco County, while the rain greatly benefited the higher ranges and the wheat crop of higher elevations, this benefit, it was thought, was more than offset by the damage to the hay crop, 90 per cent of which was down at the time the rain started, as well as damage to the cherry crop in that county, which is an important source of revenue. The Wasco County hay crop is considered practically a total loss as far as sheep feeding is concerned. While cattle handle moldy hay with fairly good success and without apparent injury, this is not the case with sheep.

Douglas County wool growers were facing a very bad outlook on June 10. Normally Douglas County with its mild climate and early grass produces early lambs. The continued lack of rain dried up the grass and it looked as if at least 50 per cent of the Douglas County lamb crop would have to go as feeders. The continued rain, however, has changed this pessimistic outlook. New and fresh grass is starting and it is expected that a much larger percentage of the crop will be marketed fat than was expected during the fore part of the month.

The cooperative shipping of graded farm flock lambs continued at an increased pace in Wallowa, Union and Baker counties. While the bulk of the shipments went east, some moved to Portland and there found a market as good and in one instance a little better than

(Continued to page 50)

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Sheep Salesman**The Oregon Rains**

(Continued from page 48)

at Missouri Valley points. Particularly careful grading has been required this season and the markets have been tough. In Wallowa County, 1679 lambs were marketed during June by the Wallowa Live-stock Marketing Association which netted growers on some weights from \$5.53 per hundred to \$7.06 per hundred. As Walker Franklin, one of the directors of this association pointed out, "the handling of these lambs when they are fat and ready for market is a real service to the small sheep owner in Wallowa County. Without this marketing association these lambs would not move out of the county until they had lost their flush and would be forced to go as feeders at a price substantially lower than that which they are now bringing even as low as this is." There has been a similar movement of lambs from farm flocks out of Union and Baker counties as well as Douglas County.

In spite of the fact that the Wallowa Valley is recognized as the best watered section of the state, there is some water shortage there and this fact together with the cold, backward spring is producing a short hay crop. The first crop of alfalfa is substantially short of normal. Good rains, however, have helped the situation materially, brought on fresh grass which in two weeks' time has grown two inches or more.

In Grant County, the hay crop is reported generally good and a three-inch rainfall in June contributed substantially to this situation. Grant County ranges present an excellent view with abundant fresh, green feed in all sections with the exception of the low elevations in the country in which the rain was too late to benefit grass and dry land hay crops. Herman Oliver, prominent Grant County sheepman and president of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers Association, reports that lambs this year will not quite come up to those of a year ago. This

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he contributes to the cold spring weather and the failure for feed to come on as rapidly as normal. Lambs are very good, however, and by the time they go to market beginning about July 15, they may be nearly as good as a year ago. As to the quality of these Grant County lambs, Mr. Oliver's 1930 record offers proof. Last year, Oliver Bros. shipped in July, 2665 lambs to Omaha and topped the market with the entire shipment at nine cents and had but one cut back and that was a cripple injured in shipment. That speaks well for the lambs which come off the Grant County ranges.

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Index to Advertisements

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COMMERCIAL

BRANDING LIQUIDS AND DIPS

Willim. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago
(C. F. Wiggs, 224 So. West Temple,
Salt Lake, Western Distributor).....46

CAMP WAGONS

O. O. Oblad, Salt Lake City, Utah.....47
Sidney Stevens, Implement Co., Ogden, Utah.....48

COMMISSION FIRMS

H. B. Black Sheep Com. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.....51
Bodine & Clark, No. Portland, Ore.....48
Lindley Cahow Com. Co., Omaha.....45
W. R. Smith & Son, Ogden, Utah.....50
Tagg Bros. & Rosenbaum, Omaha.....50
Geo. S. Taylor, Sioux City, Ia.....51

DOGS

Russ Investment Co., Vallejo, Cal.....47
EAR TAGS, BRAND, EMASCULATORS, ETC.
Intermountain Stamp Works, Salt Lake City, Utah 48
Salt Lake Stamp Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.....47

FEED YARDS

Morris Feed Yards, Kansas City, Mo.....50c

HOTELS

Cullen, Salt Lake City, Utah.....47
Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.....47

MISCELLANEOUS

American Turpentine & Tar Co., New
Orleans (Pinetrol) Representative: Salt
Lake Stamp Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.....47
Mtn. States T. & T. Co., Denver, Colo.....44
Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers, Portland, Ore. 51
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., Kreso
Dip No. 1.....47
Salt Lake Engraving Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.....47

PACKERS

Armour & Co.....49

SADDLES AND HARNESS

Western Saddle Mfg. Co., 1651 Larimer
St., Denver, Colo.....48

STOCK YARDS

Chicago Union Stock Yards.....Cover
Denver Union Stock Yards.....Cover
Fremont Stock Yards, Fremont, Nebr.....48
Kansas City Stock Yards.....45
Omaha Union Stock Yards.....Cover
Salt Lake Union Stock Yards.....48

SHEEP

RAM SALES

National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.....7
Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.....44
Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Ore.....41

HAMPSHIRE

David Bethune, Winsper, Ida.....41
Brownell Ranch, Woodland, Calif.....41
Comstock & Baird, Lincoln, Calif.....40
Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wash.....40
H. H. Huron, Imbler, Ore.....40
S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho.....40
Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. S. Co., Anaconda, Mont. 1
J. Nebeker & Son, Stockton, Utah.....41
Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho.....41

RAMBOUILLETS

Wm. Briggs, Dixon, Calif.....42
W. D. Candland & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....43
Deer Lodge Farms C., Deer Lodge, Mont.....42
Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colo.....1
W. S. Hansen Co., Collinston, Utah.....43
T. J. Hudspeth, Seligman, Arizona.....42
King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.....4
J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....2
Manti L. S. Co., Manti, Utah.....42
J. M. Moran, Starbuck, Wn.....40
B. D. Reser, Walla Walla, Wash.....43

ROMNEYS

Brownell Ranch, Woodland, Calif.....41
Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wash.....40

SOUTHDOWNS

Brownell Ranch, Woodland, Calif.....41

CORRIEDALES

Edgmar Farm, Dixon, Calif.....41
King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyoming.....4

SUFFOLKS

Edgmar Farm, Dixon, Calif.....41
Suffolk Sheep Society of England,
Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng.....2

CROSSBREDS

Romney-Rambouillets
Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wn.....40
Idaho Farms, Boise, Idaho.....43

Lincoln Rambouillets

C. R. Tintinger, Cascade, Mont.....41

Hampshire-Suffolks

Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wn.....40

RANGE SHEEP

L. U. Sheep Co., Dickie, Wyo.....4

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